G. F. 72

1923

Department of Land Rev. and Sett.

OFFICE Board of Rev

STATION Madras

Mis No. 2137

2137

Dated 25-9-23

12. 10
10/9/23

whom sent		Date	Initia
	Given for copying		
	Copied		
	Examined		
	Signed		
	Given for despatch	to Supdt Govt Press	
	Despatched		
	Indexed		
ages in the file	To be destroyed on		

(SUBJECT.)

Economic condition - (S. Kanara)
Decennial report - Fasli 1330 - Papers
regarding.

Not to be filled in the case of permanent records.

noted therein in respect of the deccinial period ending fasli 1330 is submitted.

Collector.

16.11.22

G.F. 28

R Dis No. 3643-22-V5

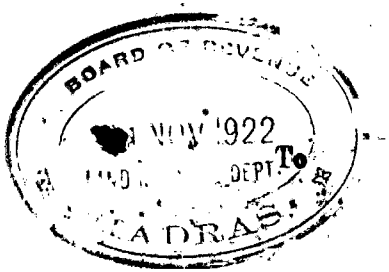
Office of the Collector of S.Kanara

Station Mangalore

Date 16th November 1922.

From

I 3512



M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S.N.V.Rajachar, Avl., B.A

Collector of South Kanara.

To

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

Land Revenue and Settlement,

M a d r a s.

Board's memo No. I 2099-22-1 dated 9-6-22. Economic condition - Decennial report - Statistical Atlas - Revision - Report Submitted.

A copy of the old statistical Atlas for this district with the necessary corrections and additions

4.40 W 12/1

FOR MEMBER A.S (Sett)

Subject.— Economic condition - Decennial report - S. Kanara Dt.

R. F. XXII-A-19—21,580 -12-16.

READ AGAIN B.P., No. _____ dated _____ 191 .

" " _____ " " _____ 191 .

READ ALSO :—

Register No. _____, From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 191 .

" " _____ " " _____ " " _____ 191 .

" " _____ " " _____ " " _____ 191 .

fee
RESOLUTION. I No. 3512 -22-1, dated 12.1 1923

Economic condition - Decennial report. S. Kanara Dt. Collrs R-Dis 3463-22-V50 16-11-22.

The Collr is requested to at as very early date report; (1) what years were taken as representative years in preparing appendix III; ~~(1) cropping and representative~~ (2) how the figures given in col. 2 of the statement subjoined to paragraph 6 (Agricultural Stock) were arrived at; and the different classes of cattle included under the head "Cattle of all sorts" as well as the area available for grazing

Deptd 12/1/23

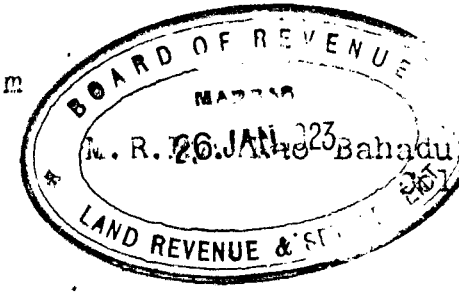
To

The Collr of S. Kanara

Wl 11/1/23 PS 11.1.23 Lee 12/1/23

D. Ms.No.429-23-V2. South Kanara Collector's office,
Mangalore, 19th January 1923.

256



From

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S.N.V. Rajachar, Avl., B.A.,
Collector of South Kanara.

To

The Secretary to the Board,
Land Revenue & Settlement,
M a d r a s.

Sir,

Economic condition - Decennial report - Further information supplied - Board's reference [illegible] 5512-22-1 dated 12th January 1923.

In preparing Appendix III, the last 5 years of the decennium viz., Faslies 1326 to 1330 were taken as representative years as was done in the decennium ending Fasli 1320. The figures in column 2 of the statement subjoined to para 6 (Agricultural stock) were arrived at by dividing the average of the total cultivated area (exclusive of garden cultivation) of the 5 representative years by half the number of working cattle shown in columns 2 & 3 of Appendix IV. The different classes of cattle included under the head "cattle of all sorts" are those shown in columns 2 to 7 of Appendix IV. The area

available for grazing was arrived at by deducting the cultivated area given in column 11 from the arable area in ------ column 10 and adding the forest area in column 7 of the ---- statistical table for Fasli 1330 (Appendix I).

For Collector.

23/1/23.

M.D'S.F.22/1.

Statistical Atlas

South Kanara Pages 1-42

Press

Please print the following in print and send proofs.

Board of Rev.
2. R and Sett
17-4-23

Asst. Secretary

17.4.23

17.4.23

17.4.23

R. F. XXII-A-7.—4,003—24-1-20

BOARD OF REVENUE DEPT.

*Petition No.*_____ *of 19*

Received (date)_____

. Stamps received.

Punched.	Unpunched.
_____ Rupee c. f. l.	_____ Rupee c. f. l.
_____ only.	_____ only.
_____ anna c. f. l.	_____ anna c. f. l.
_____ only.	_____ only.

_____ c. s. papers.

Other valuables_____

From

No.

Enclosures.

Subject.

STATISTICAL ATLAS.

K.
SOUTH CANARA.

THIS district is bounded on the north by North Canara (Bombay Presidency), on the east by Mysore and Coorg, on the south by Malabar, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It is about 150 miles in length, and its width varies from 20 to 50 miles. The district originally consisted of five taluks, viz., Coondapoor, Udipi, Mangalore, Kāsaragod and Uppinangādi; but a new taluk called the Mūdabidri taluk, with head-quarters at Mūdabidri, was constituted on 1st October 1910. The head-quarters of the new taluk have, however, since been transferred to Karkal and a redistribution of the villages was made with effect from 1st July 1912. The present Kārkal taluk has been carved out of the old Mangalore and Udipi taluks. The Amindīvi Islands, forming the northern portion of the Laccadive group and running nearly parallel to the coast line at a distance of about 200 miles, are also attached to the district.

2. *General features.*—The eastern boundary of the district is either the water-parting or the scarp of the western ghats which separate it from Mysore and Coorg. Peaks of this chain range from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it has a general elevation of about 2,000 feet in the north and 3,000 feet further south. It is crossed by several passes which connect the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the low lands of South Canara. In the nothern part, the range on its western side assumes the form of precipitous cliffs as far as the Bangadi valley to the east of the Kudre Mukh, the highest peak (6,173 feet); it comes close to the sea on the extreme north near Baindur. In the centre, where the range is farther from the sea, it has more the character of parallel ridges intersected by deep valleys. In the extreme south, the range again approaches the sea in a broken and irregular manner. From the ghats, spurs run down in all directions, whilst all over the district are low detached hills which become less frequent as the coast is approached. Below the ghats, the district may be roughly described as a broken table-land of laterite, the height of which ranges from 200 to 400 feet near the coast and rises to 600 feet towards the ghats. The most densely inhabited part is the tract situated along the sea-board from north to south of its entire length and extending into the interior from 5 to 25 miles. It is intersected by deep ravines and numerous valleys of rich alluvial soil. The coast line which commences a few miles south of Bhatkal in North Canara is indented by numerous creeks and bays formed by the estuaries of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea. It is low and sandy with broken and rugged rocks cropping up in places, but the country near the sea-board is well fringed with cocoanut trees.

The rivers of the district are all short, but from the broken character of the country and its heavy rainfall, are very numerous and rapid. Although the rivers are of no great value for navigation except within the short reaches of tidal influence, along the coast great facilities for communication are afforded by the presence of numerous lagoons or backwaters formed by the sandspits thrown up by the meeting of effluent and littoral currents. The principal rivers are the Netravati, the Gurpura, the Gangoli or Gurget, the Chandragiri or Paiswani, the Sitanadi and the Suvarnanadi.

The district is essentially a forest district. The slopes of the ghats are clothed with dense forests of magnificent timber, stimulated by the heavy rainfall. Generally heavy forest begins 20 or 30 miles from the coast. Even on the plains a large portion of the Uppinangādi taluk is covered with heavy forest, and jungle is found everywhere on the waste land, of which there is an exceptionally large area; cultivation being confined mainly to the plains close to the coast and the bottoms of the innumerable valleys. The forests contain both evergreen and deciduous trees, and many of the trees, notably the *Calophyllum elatum* and the *Hopea parviflora* attain an immense size, especially on the slopes of the ghats. Teak is found here and there throughout the district, but is most abundant in Uppinangādi. Blackwood is most common in that taluk and in Coondapoor. The collection of minor forest produce, of which the chief items are Shigekai (*Acacia concinna*), Wild mace (*Myristica Malabarica*), Cinnamon buds, Nux-vomica seed, myrabolams and pepper, affords employment to large numbers of poor people, and yields much forest revenue. The other chief sources of forest revenue are timber and firewood (removed chiefly by Government agency), charcoal (removed chiefly by purchasers or consumers) and catechu.

The principal place of importance in the district is Mangalore (~~48,412~~), which is the only municipal town therein. It has an income from local taxation of about Rs. ~~68,186~~ and is the head-quarters of the district. It is a seaport with very considerable trade, especially in the export of coffee and sandalwood, brought down from Mysore and Coorg, paddy and rice which are produced in the district in greater quantity than the people require, arecanuts, coir yarn and cardamoms. There is also a flourishing industry in the manufacture of pressed bricks and tiles many of which are exported. The only other place of any size in the district is Udipi (~~10,871~~). Three-fourths of the sea-borne trade of the district passes through Mangalore. Of the other ports, Malpe (Udipi), Coondapoor and Hangarkatta are the principal, Mulki, Kāsaragod and Baindur are minor, ports.

3. *Climate.*—The climate of the district generally is characterized, as in Malabar, by excessive dampness and a high temperature. Like Malabar it feels the full force of the south-west monsoon. In April moderate but not very frequent showers fall, and in May a good deal of rain may be expected with occasional very heavy falls. During June, July, August and September the south-west monsoon is in full force, the average fall during those months being ~~125·54~~[a] inches. In October the north-east monsoon sets in, and gives an average of ~~11·72~~[a] inches. In November very heavy rain is a rare occurrence and in December the dry weather, which lasts throughout the following three months, sets in.

4. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall of the whole district amounts to ~~145·35~~[a] inches, which is considerably more than that of any other district in the Presidency. This average includes a minimum average fall of 98·99 inches in 1881 and a maximum of 183·78 inches in 1874. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon is abundant and practically unfailing, and is sufficient to ensure one crop on land where there are no facilities for storing water, while the streams and springs which continue to flow for some time after the rains have ceased enable the ryots to raise two or even three crops on the "bottom" lands. In different parts of the district, however, the rainfall varies considerably as is shown in the following summary for the ~~40~~ years from 1870 to ~~1909~~:—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
North Coast (Udipi and Coondapoor)	0·29	6·17	125·56	9·28	141·30
North Inland (Karkal and Beltangadi)	0·39	7·46	156·65	18·01	182·51
South Inland (Bantwal and Uppinangadi) ..	0·47	6·90	123·84	13·67	144·88
South Coast (Mangalore, Kasaragod and Hosdrug).	0·32	8·64	110·76	9·86	129·58
District average ..	0·42	7·67	125·54	11·72	145·35

Prev. H·E· Statement at page 3 below

~~→ Substitute 58·877~~

~~⊗ substitute 109·397~~

~~* Substitute 11889~~

(a) 124·~~24~~ 16

(b) 12·~~4~~ 26

⊗ 14·4 ~~35~~ 67

~~* Substitute fifty.~~

Section of district	Dry weather (January to March)	Hot weather (April & May)	South West monsoon (June to September)	North East monsoon (October to December)	Annual total.
	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches
North coast (Kasaragod & Koondapoor)	0·25	6·05	128·99	10·12	145·41
North Inland (Karkal & Belthangadi)	0·38	7·58	153·88	18·40	180·24
South Inland (Puttur & Uppinangadi)	0·50	6·89	121·72	14·34	143·43
South coast (Mangalore, Kasaragod & Honnavar).	0·28	8·13	110·72	10·68	130
District average	0·38	~~6·54~~ 7·58	~~138·83~~ 124·16	~~12·46~~ 12·26	~~144·38~~ 144·38

The portion showing the large average rainfall of ~~182·51~~ 180·24 inches per annum is that lying along the foot of the Western Ghâts in the ~~Udipi, Mudabidri~~ & Karkal taluk and northern part of the Uppinangadi ~~taluks.~~ taluk

5. *Agricultural practice.*—The subjoined statement shows the times of sowing and harvesting of the three rice crops grown in this district and the critical periods at which rain is wanted for them:—

Crop.	Seed-time	Harvest-time.	Remarks regarding the critical periods at which rain is wanted for the crops.
First crop ..	From 5th to 30th June.	From 30th September to 31st October.	A sufficient and regular rainfall is necessary during the three months June, July and August. Excessive rainfall at the time of sowing and when the plants are very young and at the time of the harvest would be injurious to the crop. In the same way a failure of rain at any time between the dates mentioned above may prove mischievous.
Second crop ..	From 5th October to 15th November.	From 20th January to 15th March.	A moderate rainfall till the end of November is necessary.
Third crop ..	From 15th February to 15th March.	From 30th April to 20th May.	This crop is not dependent on the rain. But if the rainfall is not copious at the latter part of the monsoon, the crop will suffer for want of water in tanks and streams.

At the settlement of the district, lands were classified as wet, garden and dry. The "wet" land (which is defined to be land that has been levelled, bunded and adapted for the cultivation of paddy) is again divided into three classes, the first class comprising all lands yielding two wet crops and ordinarily irrigated by direct flow; some of such lands bear three crops of paddy yearly. The second class, which lies higher, comprises lands yielding two wet crops, the second irrigated mainly by baling, lands yielding one "wet" and one "dry" crop, and other low-lying wet lands which, owing to their position have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop. The third class comprises all less favourably situated wet lands. "Garden" land is land on which garden products such as cocoanut, arecanut, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyra and pepper vine are raised, ten bearing cocoanut palms to an acre or their equivalent in arecanut, jack, tamarind, mango and palmyra trees and pepper vine, being sufficient to render a field assessable as garden. One bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree is deemed equivalent to two bearing cocoanut palms, and one bearing cocoanut palm is deemed equivalent to four pepper vines or palmyras, or to twelve areca palms. Under "dry" is classed all land not classed as "wet" or "garden." There are no irrigation works proper in the district, but, across many of the streams, dams are thrown to keep up the water in them for the second and third paddy crops. Small tanks are common also where water lies near the surface, from which it is baled to the land around.

The only systems of cultivation in this district which may be called fluctuating is what is known as *kumeri* and *hakkal* cultivation. *Kumeri* is the name given to cultivation which takes place on forest clearings. A hillside is always selected, on the slopes of which a space is cleared at the end of the year. The wood is left to dry till the following March or April and then burnt; in most localities the seed is sown in the ashes on the fall of the first rain without the soil being touched by implement of any kind, but in the taluk of Kasaragod the land is ploughed. The only further operations are weeding and fencing. A small crop is taken off the ground in the second year, and sometimes in the third year, after which the spot is deserted until the jungle is sufficiently high to tempt the *kumeri* cutter to renew the process. The crops mainly grown in *kumeri* are an inferior kind of paddy mixed with cotton and dholl, dry crops such as ragi and gram with a small amount of castor, gingelly, chillies and vegetables of different sorts. *Kumeri* cultivation is chiefly carried on in the *warg kumeri* lands in the Kasaragod taluk. Elsewhere it is now allowed only in selected tracts of scanty forest growth under regulation by the Forest Department. For *hakkal* cultivation the land is prepared by clearing brushwood or scrub jungle or grass, and an inferior kind of rice called "*kumeri* rice", ragi, horsegram, turmeric and chillies are sown. *Hakkal* is carried on everywhere throughout the district, even in the neighbourhood of the coast.

In the table given below, the average area of land sown in Government villages in each month of the year in each taluk is shown in hundreds of acres. The figures indicate that the most important sowing season is during June and July :— (H E. Statement at page 7 below)

Month.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Mangalore.	Mudabidri.	Uppinangadi.	Kasaragad.	The whole district.		
							Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April ..	33	..	1	...	3	106	65	78	143
May ..	..	..	..	13	11	40	22	42	64
June ..	110	405	538	73	418	155	119	1,580	1,699
July ..	405	630	573	209	431	400	636	2,012	2,648
August ..	113	34	7	171	17	52	67	327	394
September ..	8	3	5	4	3	18	13	28	41
October ..	3	80	417	83	111	73	38	729	767
November ..	66	284	162	101	258	122	3	990	993
December ..	38	25	1	16	7	3	1	89	90
January ..	3	18	12	50	..	4	..	87	87
February ..	1	60	59	2	5	33	..	160	160
March ..	..	3	1	..	13	33	9	41	50
Total ..	780	1,542	1,776	722	1,277	1,039	973	6,163	7,136

The staple crop of the district is paddy. It accounts for some ~~81~~ 78 per cent. of the total area of crop raised in the district, and is especially the crop of the low-lying land. Of paddy there are three crops; the first is transplanted in June or July and harvested about October; then, soon after, the second crop is planted and harvested between the 20th of January and the middle of March; and the third, only possible on the richer low-lying lands, is sown between the middle of February and the middle of March and reaped in May. On the second class of paddy lands, where the water-supply does not admit of two crops of paddy being raised, a good deal of pulse is sown. Pulses are also grown in *kumeri* cultivation, that is, on land cleared for temporary cultivation. On the latter land ragi is also raised.

Cocoanuts come next to paddy in importance, and tolerably extensive plantations of this palm extend along the whole coast line, while scattered trees are grown in favoured spots nearly throughout the district. The trees come into bearing from five to twelve years after planting and continue in vigour till sixty. In a good plantation about 120 trees are planted per acre and a tree in full bearing will yield on an average about 50 nuts annually. Other trees are tapped for toddy. Arecanut palms are largely grown in the deep valleys near the ghâts and among the spurs running out therefrom. This palm yields fruit freely for about 40 years, and in a diminishing quantity for many years longer, bearing three bunches of fruit in succession which ripen between November and January. Amongst the palms, pepper vines and plantain trees are grown; also cardamoms in some parts. Pepper and cardamoms are, however, rather semi-forest products and are collected in considerable quantities, partial clearing being resorted to, to stimulate the growth of the latter product. The betel-vine is grown for its leaves throughout the district.

Among the industrial crops, oil-seeds occupy the first place, the average area cropped thereunder being 2,910 (48,581) acres. The only other industrial crop of importance is tobacco, which is grown chiefly in the south of the Kâsaragod taluk over an area of ~~970~~ (1611) acres. Cotton is grown to a small extent in the Kasaragod *kumeris*. The only kind of hemp raised in the district on account of the fibre is the "Sunn hemp". All these industrial products readily find a demand in the local market and no appreciable surplus remains for exportation.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The climate of the district is unfavourable to cattle which are not bred in it except to a very limited extent. In the north of the district some of the ploughing cattle are obtained from the taluks of North Canara above the ghats, but the importation is mainly from Mysore, and Subramanya in the Uppinangadi taluk is the great cattle mart of the district, about 50,000 head of cattle ~~being~~ annually brought down the Bisli ghat to a fair held just before the great festival at

prior to 1898

Month	Mangalore	⊗(a) Hassan-gode	Nilgiri-anagadi	Ndipi	Coonda-poor	⊗(b) Karkal	The Whole District		
							Dry	Wet	Total
April	"	64	5	"	1	4	35	39	74
May	3	116	13	"	4	7	74	69	143
June	304	203	265	[illegible]	142	260	78	1381	1459
July	507	458	703	555	523	439	590	2595	3185
August	35	117	41	14	40	55	83	219	302
September	26	59	13	4	14	6	33	89	122
October	273	76	124	104	2	71	25	625	650
November	151	124	250	237	98	165	1	1024	1025
[illegible]	15	21	22	39	62	24	1	182	183
[illegible]	3	4	"	17	5	24	1	52	53
[illegible]	32	16	3	34	1	22	1	107	108
[illegible]	8	16	"	3	1	7	"	35	35
Total	1357	1274	1439	1292	893	1084	922	[illegible]	[illegible]

⊗(a) Average of nine years (b) Average of [illegible]

Stock

Taluks	Stock maintained per 100 acres						
	Area cultivated	occupied		cultivated		Area available for grazing	
	by a pair of tilling cattle	cattle of all sorts	sheep & goats	cattle of all sorts	sheep & goats	cattle of all sorts	sheep & goats
Mangalore	2·6	07	3	135	5	84	3
Kasaragad	3·0	44	2	114	6	35	2
Uttinangadi	2·3	104	3	136	4	40	1
Udipi	2·5	66	1	148	2	94	1
Coondapoor	3·0	75	1	103	1	25	
Karkal	2·2	109	1	157	1	42	

Taluks	Total (registered)		Arable		occupied		Cultivated area
	Area	Percentage arable	Area	Percentage occupied	Area	Percentage cultivated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres		acres		acres		acres
Mangalore	2639	92·9	2453	60·7	1489	65·4	974
Kasaragad	4876	91·9	4485	62·4	2800	44·4	1243
Uttinangadi	7932	26·5	2102	67·3	1415	76·4	1081
Udipi	2282	92·4	2108	58·6	1236	67·6	835
Coondapoor	3962	63·9	2531	40·8	1033	72·1	745
Karkal	4024	68·0	2738	42·3	1158	67·9	786

Subramanya, which is held in December and is attended by ryots from all parts of the district. The fair was, however, prohibited in 1898 owing to the prevalence of plague in Mysore; but it has been revived since 1908. The number of cattle now brought for sale, is very small, having been only 673 in 1908, 6,626 in 1909 and 16,744 in 1910. The fair is now regaining its former importance, as over 20,000 animals were brought there in November 1912. The price of an ordinary pair of bullocks is between Rs. 40 and 60 and that of an ordinary pair of male buffaloes from Rs. 60 to 80. Many of the large landholders among the Bants keep very fine racing buffaloes which are known as "kambla konagalu". For the preparation of cattle manure, the floors of the sheds where the cattle are penned for the night, are strewn with branches and leaves, which are ordinarily allowed to remain there rotting in the urine and dung of the animals until the whole has been trampled into a pulpy mass. Near the coast it is a common practice for ryots to obtain as many cattle as possible from non-agricultural owners on condition of their being well fed and properly taken care of. The following table exhibits the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the areas occupied, cultivated and available for grazing:—

Taluk.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.					
		Occupied.		Cultivated.		Area available for grazing.	
		Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
	Acs.						
Coondapoor	3·5	92	1	123	1	28	..
Udipi	3·0	101	1	138	2	97	1
Mangalore	5·6	99	3	126	4	152	5
Mudabidri	2·3	136	3	161	3	51	1
Uppinangadi	2·9	124	4	134	4	37	1
Kasaragod	4·2	42	3	111	8	45	2

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The subjoined table shows the total ryotwari, arable, occupied and cultivated areas in each taluk, in hundreds of acres:—

Taluk.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated area.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	
	Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.
Coondapoor	3,962	64·9	2,572	36·9	948	74·5	706
Udipi	4,639	45·4	2,108	77·5	1,634	73·3	1,197
Mangalore	2,446	61·9	1,515	77·0	1,166	71·7	836
Mudabidri	4,095	26·0	1,066	62·9	671	84·5	567
Uppinangadi	5,696	22·0	1,254	64·8	813	92·4	751
Kasaragod	4,876	62·4	3,041	83·0	2,525	37·7	951

These figures are mere estimates and it will be seen that the occupied area differs greatly from that ascertained at the survey, namely, 737,142 acres. They indicate, however, that there is a large extent of land still available for the extension of cultivation. In fasli 1311 the area of lands cultivated was 409,388 acres, and in fasli 1320 it was 500,767 acres, showing an increase of 91,379 acres or 22·3 per cent. over the area cultivated at the beginning of the decennium. Almost the whole of the arable land still unoccupied consists of dry lands. They are for the most part of inferior quality and can be brought under the plough only at a considerable initial outlay. The contingencies on which the extension of cultivation of these lands depends are chiefly increase of the population and decrease of the existing demand for labour in the neighbouring districts of Mysore and Coorg.

8. *Soil classification.*—The distribution of the different classes of soil in each of the six taluks of the district is given below.

H. E. statement at p. 11 below

Taluk.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		Total.
	Ferruginous.	Arenaceous.	Ferruginous.	Arenaceous.	Ferruginous.	Arenaceous.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Coondapoor	63,129	1,189	205,555 * 8,904	1,250	7,469	977	288,473
Udipi	107,560	3,321	275,426	2,703	11,631	1,599	402,240
Mangalore	58,769	18,259	139,597 * 62	467 * 24	10,100	742	228,020
Mudabidri	58,225	..	203,598 * 215	..	5,400	..	267,438
Uppinangadi	59,272	..	275,556 * 368	..	8,925	..	344,221
Kasaragod	50,554	4,700	206,642 †171,083 * 204	5,790	21,829	1,615	462,417
Total ..	397,509	27,469	1,487,810	10,234	65,354	4,933	1,992,809

* Extent of mulpatta lands. † Extent of kumeri.

No geological examination of the district has been made, but the principal rock is quartzose gneiss. This has a great tendency to decompose into white, yellow or reddish felspathic clayey rocks which in many places become what is called laterite. The latter is found in an upland plateau and has but little soil on it. Along the seashore sandy soils well suited to the cocoanut palm are found, but inland, and especially in the valleys where cultivation is chiefly carried on, the soil is very fertile and specially adapted to the growth of paddy. A great part of the uncultivated waste consists of forest-clad hills, and there is a large extent of grass land, particularly on the laterite plateau.

9. *Holdings.*—In the table on the margin, a comparison, taking the averages for the period ending 1875–76 as a standard (100), is made of the fluctuations in the assessment and land revenue of the district since 1866-67. In the year 1869–70 the assessment of the district nominally decreased by over a lakh and the land revenue demand by about a lakh and a half of rupees owing to a change in the system of accounting. Since then there has been a slow but slight steady increase, which, aided by another change in accounting in 1882–83, accounts for the excess in the period of five years ending 1890–91. As regards the percentage of increase under the land revenue demand during the first five years of the decennium ending 1900–1901, it is mainly due to the discontinuance in 1893–94 (fasli 1303) of the system of deducting from the gross village collections a fixed amount of Rs 33,975 on account of Government contribution to the Village Service Fund. The large increase during the period ending 1905–06 both under assessment of holdings and land revenue demand was mainly due to the introduction of the new settlement in the district during this period. The increase during the period ending 1910–11 was due to the fact that the average during this period represents the average of the settlement assessment for the whole period, while the average for the period ending 1905–06 is the average of the old assessment and the settlement assessment, the settlement having been introduced in faslis 1312 to 1314 (July 1902 to June 1905). The increase during the decennium ending 1920-21 is chiefly due to larger areas being under cultivation every year.

Period.	Proportional.		
	Assessment of holdings.	Land Revenue demand.	
		Net (current).	Total.
1866-67 to 1870-71 ..	104·7	106·6	105·6
1871-72 to 1875-76 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876-77 to 1880-81 ..	100·6	100·7	100·7
1881-82 to 1885-86 ..	105·8	106·3	105·5
1886-87 to 1890-91 ..	107·7	108·4	107·0
1891-92 to 1895-96 ..	107·7	111·2	112·6
1896-97 to 1900-01 ..	108·4	112·4	112·8
1901-02 to 1905-06 ..	153·3	132·0	131·3
1906-07 to 1910-11 ..	182·7	172·4	170·8
1911-12 to 1915-16	185·9	193·4	197·3
1916-17 to 1920-21	191·6	201·9	206·1

10. *Sale value of land.*—The value of each sort of land is not available in the Registration Offices. Only the prices paid for holdings composed of various sorts of soil are available. There is, however, no doubt that the value of land rose considerably during the last decennium in consequence of the rise in the prices of rice and cocoanuts for several consecutive years.

pt 7 11 10 Back

Taluks	Wet		Dry.		Garden		Total
	Fermugi-nous	Avena-ceous	Fermugi-nous	Avena-ceous	Fermugi-nous	Avena-ceous	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Mangalore	62956	18267	10465	762	152532 m 62	472 m 24	245540
Kasaragod	57239	4698	230567 140082 K 204 m	5728	24885	1555	458358 ⊗
Uppinangadi	82302	"	315055 368 m	-	12466	"	410191
Udipi	69334	3328	127254 23 m	2560	8433	1612	212539
Coondapoor	63129	1189	205555 890 4 m	1250	7469	977	288478
Karkal	70217		264882	-	6623		341722
Total	399177	27477	1303359	9700	212470	4640	1956823 ⊗

m. Extent of mulpatta lands
K. Extent of Kumeri

⊗ The decrease is due to transfer of lands to Coorg and Amalgamated.

Population and their occupation.—At the census of 1911 the population of the district was found to be 1,195,227, which is less than in any other district except the Nilgiris, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Madras and Anjengo. There are only six towns in the district viz., Mangalore, Udipi, Kasaragod, Mulki, Bantwal and Karkal with a population of 48,412 ; 10,871 ; 8,295 ; 5,360 ; 4,985 and 4,961 respectively. Only 7 per cent. of the people live in towns.

During the decade ending with 1910-1911 the population has increased by 5·3 per cent. whilst in the decade from 1891 to 1901 it increased by 7·5 per cent. The net increase during the last forty years has been 30·2 per cent. against 32·5 per cent. for the Presidency.

These rates of increase are decidedly low, considering the circumstances of the district. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the present population in reference to the total area and the movement thereof during the last forty years :—

Taluk.	Population in 1911.			Loss or gain of population per cent. between.				
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.		1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1891 and 1901.	1901 and 1911.	1871 and 1911.
		Arable.	Cultivated.					
Coondapoor	226	543	1,951	+ 1·7	+ 4·4	+ 0·2	+ 5·9	+ 12·8
Udipi	376	1,294	2,262	+ 2·9	+ 7·1	+ 3·9	+ 7·5	+ 23·0
Mudabidri	172	1,034	1,943	+ 3·6	+ 30·0	+ 11·9	+ 0·5	+ 51·5
Mangalore	724	1,825	2,590	+ 4·7	+ 14·3	+ 10·4	+ 5·6	+ 39·5
Uppinangadi	163	1,155	1,584	+ 0·6	— 5·1	+ 8·8	+ 1·4	+ 5·4
Kasaragod	325	814	2,750	+ 12·1	+ 16·3	+ 10·0	+ 7·0	+ 53·4
Amindivi	1,318	..	..	— 0·8	+ 1·4	— 3·1	+ 9·6	+ 7·0
Whole district excluding Amin Divi Islands.	297	1,031	2,218	+ 4·5	+ 10·1	+ 7·5	+ 5·3	+ 30·2

The small population in proportion to area in Uppinangadi and Mudabidri is due to the hilly character of the taluks and this brings down the district average considerably, but in no part is the population heavy, whilst it is very remarkable that the progress thereof as to numbers, and especially in the two northern taluks, should have been so small in a district where land tenures and natural circumstances being alike favourable, the agricultural classes industrious, and a surplus of food-grain being almost always produced, "a large number of ryots are in easy and prosperous circumstances, and comfort is probably more widely diffused than in most other parts of Southern India.."

During the decade ending with 1911, the rates of increase in the Mangalore and Coondapoor taluks are about the same as the district average. The rates of increase in the Udipi and Kasaragod taluks are above the district average. In the Mudabidri and Uppinangadi taluks, however, the rates are far below the district average. The reason for this low average is that both the taluks contain a large number of feverish villages.

The people of the district are for the most part Hindus (949,427) who account for 79·43 per cent. of the whole population. Muhammadans who number 140,700 account for 11·77 per cent. and Christians (96,029) for 8·03 per cent., whilst 7 in every hundred is a Jain. The Christians have during the ten years ending 1911 increased by 14·18 and the Muhammadans by 10·91 per cent., whilst the Hindus only progressed by 3·86 per cent. Most of the Muhammadans are Mappilas or persons of mixed Arab descent (118, 254). The Christians are chiefly Roman Catholics and form one of the most prosperous sections of the community.

Although Canarese is the official language of the district, Tulu is the parent tongue of 42·8 per cent. of the people, whilst the former is that of barely one-fifth of them. Malayalam is spoken by nearly 20 per cent. of the people and has been recognised as a second official language in the Kasaragod taluk. Konkani again is the parent tongue of over 13 per cent. and Marathi that of a large number (36,256) and Hindustani of no small section (18,448).

Only 14·5 per cent. of the male and 1·7 per cent. of the female population are literate. The latter is almost the same as the average for the Presidency whilst the former is slightly above.

The following table shows the classification of the people according to their hereditary occupations :—

Occupation.	Population supported by the occupation in column 1.	Percentage of population in column 2 to the district population.	Percentage on population in column 2 of		Percentage on the total population of the district of	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
Pasture and Agriculture	854,434	71·5	60·9	39·1	43·6	27·9
Fishing and hunting	20,323	1·7	48·8	51·2	0·8	0·9
Extraction of minerals	1,994	0·2	53·9	46·1	0·1	0·1
Industrial	121,674	10·2	52·7	47·3	5·4	4·8
Transport	17,999	1·5	48·6	51·4	0·7	0·8
Trade	74,728	6·3	46·8	53·2	3·0	3·3
Public Force	2,254	0·2	33·5	66·5	0·1	0·1
Public Administration	9,670	0·8	32·2	67·8	0·3	0·5
Professions and Liberal Arts	25,119	2·1	41·3	58·7	0·9	1·2
Independent	2,099	0·2	43·6	56·4	0·1	0·1
Domestic service	9,112	0·8	75·5	24·5	0·6	0·2
Indefinite	51,626	4·3	60·1	39·9	2·6	1·7
Unproductive	4,195	0·4	65·3	34·7	0·3	0·1
Total ..	1,195,227	100·0	58·2	41·8	58·2	41·8

The occupational distribution of the people does not show any very marked features. As usual, agriculture is pre-eminent. In this all classes, castes and creeds are interested, the land-owners being mainly Brahmins, Bants, Jains and Christians, the second being the land-owning and cultivating class *par excellence*, whilst the Holeyas furnish most of the farm labourers.

The greater portion of the industrial class, which numbers 121,674 and forms 10·2 per cent. of the district population, is composed of persons engaged in the provision of food and drink, fuel and forage, etc., the paucity of the numbers engaged in working in textile fabrics and in leather being very marked when compared with the general average for the Presidency.

The Pastoral and Agricultural class is further sub-divided as follows :

Pastoral and agricultural class.	Actual workers.		Dependants.	
	Number.	Percentage to the district population.	Number.	Precentage to the district population.
Land owners and tenants. Cultivating landowners	83,400	7·0	73,797	6·2
Land owners and tenants. Non-cultivating landowners	12,801	1·1	19,583	1·6
Land owners and tenants. Cultivating tenants	266,892	22·3	162,489	13·6
Land owners and tenants. Non-cultivating tenants	1,241	0·1	1,729	0·1
	49	..	83	..
Agents, Managers of landed estates, etc.	142,813	11·9	69,392	5·8
Farm servants and field labourers	6,548	0·6	5,655	0·5
Growers of special products	1,075	0·1	824	0·1
Forestry	5,701	0·5	362	..
Raising of Farm Stock and small animals				
Total ..	520,520	43·6	333,314	27·9

The total pastoral and agricultural population, according to the census of 1911, is 854,434 and accounts for 71·5 per cent. of the whole population. This percentage is higher than the average for the Presidency. In the distribution among the several sections adopted at the census, however, there are several noticeable features. The proportion of landowners to the pastoral and agricultural population (22·2) is below that found in any other district except Malabar and Vizagapatam. The existence of so small a proportion of landowners is due to the fact that the land is held on the warg tenure peculiar to the district and is sublet to tenants who may be permanent on a fixed rent or tenants-at-will. It is owing to this latter fact that the proportion of tenants is so large. Otherwise than in these respects the distribution is in no way very peculiar except that only a very small proportion of the people live by rearing stock. Except in the neighbourhood of large towns, land owners usually reside on their estates, and the tenants have their houses on their holdings or on the waste land immediately adjoining, residence of all the cultivators on a common village site being unknown. Forty acres is considered a large holding and five, a small one, and the agricultural classes are usually prosperous.

Paragraph 11. Population and their occupation:-

At the Census of 1921, the population of the district was found to be 1,247,368, which is less than in any other district except the Nilgiris, Cuddapah, Kurnool Bellary, Anantapur, Madras and Anjengo. There are only seven towns in the district viz., Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor, Kasaragod, Karkala, Mulki and Bantwal with a population of 53,877, 11,882, 7,575, 7,314, 6,025, 5,419 and 4,642 respectively. Only 8 per.cent of the people live in towns.

During the decade ending with 1920-21, the population has increased by 4.4 per.cent, whilst in the three previous decades from 1881 to 1911, it increased by 10.1 7.5 and 5.3 per cent respectively. The net increase during the last 40 years has been 30 per cent against 57.3 per cent for the presidency.

The rates of increase are decidedly low, considering the circumstances of the district. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the present population in reference to the total area and the movement thereof during the last 30 years.

Taluk	Population in 1921			Loss or gain of population per cent between			
	Per sq. mile of total area	Per 1000 acres		1891 & 1901	1901 & 1911	1911 & 1921	1891 & 1921
		arable	cultivated				
Coondapur	225	353	1871	+ 0·2	+ 5·9	− 0·2	+ 5·9
Karkala	222	509	1776	+ 11·9	+ 1·5	+ 4·3	+ 10·2
Kasaragod	337	572	2067	+ 10·0	+ 7·0	+ 0·8	+ 22·
Goa garden	737	1237	3116	+ 10·4	+ 6·8	+ 6·3	+ 25·
Udipi	588	996	2575	+ 3·9	+ 3·0	+ 4·1	+ 12
Kopinangady	156	922	1792	+ 8·8	+ 5·9	+ 5·8	+ 2
Amindivi	1388	—	—	− 3·1	+ 9·6	+ 5·5	+
Whole District excluding Amindivi Islands	310	757	2197	+ 7·5	+ 5·3	+ 4·4	

The small~~ness~~ of the population in proportion to area in Uppinangady ~~and Karkala~~ is due to the hilly character of the Taluks and this reduces the district average considerably, but in no part of the district is the population dense; whilst it is very remarkable that its progress as to numbers -- especially in the two northern Taluks should have been so small in a district where land tenures and natural circumstances are alike favourable, the agricultural classes are always industrious, and a surplus of food grain is almost always produced, with the result that a large number of ryots are in easy and prosperous circumstances, and comfort is probably more widely enjoyed than in most other parts of Southern India.

During the decade ending with 1921, the rates of increase in the Karkala and Udipi Taluks are about the same as the district average. The rates of increase in the Mangalore and the Uppinangady Taluks are above the district average. In the Kasargod Taluk the rate of increase is a little below the district average, and in the Coondapoor Taluk far below the district average. The reason for this low average is that it contains a large number of feverish villages.

The people of the district are for the most part -- Hindus (981,034), who account for 78.65 per cent of the whole population. Muhammadans who number 151,756 account for -- 12.16 per cent and Christians (106,354) for 8.52 per cent and Jains(8,153) for 0.65 per cent. The Christians have during the ten years ending 1921 increased by 10.75 per cent and the Muhammadans by 7.85 per cent; whilst, the -- Hindus only progressed by 3.32 per cent. Most of the ---- Muhammadans are Mapillas or persons of mixed Arab descent (13,0562). The Christians are chiefly Roman Catholics and form one of the most prosperous sections of the community.

Although Canarese is the official language of the district, Tulu is the parent tongue of 43.11 per cent --- of the people; whilst the former (22,1690) is that of ---- barely 1/5 of them. Malayalam is spoken by nearly 20 per

per cent of the people and has been recognised as a second official language in the Kasaragod Taluk. Konkani again is the parent tongue of over 14 per cent and Marathi that of a large number (37,262) and Hindustani of no small ---- section (17,307)

Only 16.15 per cent of the male and 2.83 per cent of the female population are literate. The latter is --- almost the same as the average for the Presidency whilst the former is slightly above the Presidency average.

The following table shows the classification of the people according to their hereditary occupations.

Occupation	Population supported by the occupation in Col. 1	Percentage of population in Col 2 to the Dt. population	Percentage on population in Col 2 of actual workers	Dependents	Percentage on the total population of the Dt. of actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pasture & agriculture	910974	73.0	57.9	42.1	42.2	30.8
Fishing & hunting	22955	1.8	55.3	44.7	1.0	0.8
Extraction of minerals	509	0.1	30.8	69.2	0.0	0.0
Industry	146285	11.7	45.6	54.6	5.3	6.4
Transport & conveyance	15413	1.2	38.1	61.9	0.4	0.8
Trade	106043	8.5	44.7	55.3	3.8	4.7
Public force	4521	0.4	31.5	68.5	0.1	0.3
Public administration	8881	0.7	33.6	66.4	0.2	0.5
Professions & liberal arts	19321	1.6	36.3	64.2	0.6	1.0
Unspecified	3459	0.3	50.1	43.1	0.1	0.9
Domestic service	4221	0.3				
Insufficiently described	318					
Unproductive	16					

The occupational distribution of the people does not show any very marked features. As usual, agricultural is pre-eminent. In this, all classes, castes and creeds are interested, the land owners being mainly Brahmins, --- Bants, Jains and Christians; the second being the land -- owning and cultivating class par excellence, whilst the -- Holeyas furnish most of the farm labourers.

The greater portion of the industrial class, which numbers (146,285) and forms 11.7 per cent of the District population, is composed of persons engaged in the provision of food and drink, fuel and forage, etc., the paucity of the numbers engaged in working in textile fabrics and ~~the~~ in leather being very marked when compared with the general average for the Presidency.

The pastrol and agricultural class is further --- subdivided as follows:-

---

Class	Actual Workers Number	Actual Workers Percentage to the District population	Dependants Number	Dependants Percentage to the District population
Pastoral and agricultural.				
Ordinary Cultivating landowners	83,300	6.7	82773	6.6
Income in rent of non-cultivating land owners	13469	1.0	20,519	1.7
Ordinary Cultivating tenants	290773	23.3	180,025	14.4
Income in rent of non-cultivating tenants and leased	3281	0.3	2605	0.2
Agents, managers of landed estates etc	160	0.0	130	0.0
Farm servants & field labourers	121,890	9.8	86198	6.9
Growers of special products	7670	0.6	8823	0.7
Forestry	878	0.1	1182	0.1
Raising of farm stock &				
Overall animals		0.4	1302	

The total pastoral and Agricultural population, according to the Census of 1921, is 910971 ~~and accounts for~~ or 73.0 per cent of the whole population. This percentage is higher than the average for the Presidency. In the distribution among the several sections adopted at the census - however, there are several noticeable features. The proportion of land owners to the pastoral and agricultural population (21.94 per cent) is below that found in any --- other district except Malabar and the Nilgiris. The --- ~~existence of so small a proportion~~ paucity of land owners is due to the fact that the land is held on the warg tenure --- peculiar to the district and is sublet to tenants who may be permanent on a fixed rent or tenants-at-will. It is owing to this latter fact that the proportion of tenants is so large. Otherwise than in these respects the distribution is ~~in no way very peculiar~~ normal except that only a very small proportion of the people live by rearing stock. -- Except in the neighbourhood of large towns, land owners usually reside on their estates, and the tenants have their houses on their holdings or on the waste land immediately adjoining, residence of all the cultivators on a common village site being unknown-- ~~10~~ acres is considered a --- large holding and 5, a small one and the agricultural --- classes are usually prosperous.

Of the total number of land-owners 83.0 per cent cultivate some portion of their lands themselves and live on the estates.

The subjoined table shews the rent roll statistics for fasli 1321:-

Taluks.	Total number of holdings	Average size of holdings		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which the assessment is			
		Area	Assessment	Rs 10 & under	Rs 30 & less than over Rs 10	Rs 100 & less than over Rs 30	over Rs 100.	Rs 10 & under	Rs 30 & less than over Rs 10	Rs 100 & less than over Rs 32	[illegible]
		acs	Rs.								
Mangalore	22750	6·41	22·88	7·2	14·3	34·8	43·7	63·2	17·2	14·8	4·8
Bantwal	26001	10·60	17·47	11·9	14·2	24·4	49·5	71·3	15·3	9·9	3·5
Puttur	12397	11·36	32·79	4·5	17·5	36·3	41·8	39·3	30·7	22·9	7·1
Udipi	22195	5·59	20·47	9·0	17·0	29·2	44·8	61·9	20·7	14·0	3·4
Coondapoor	20202	5·10	16·85	12·2	20·1	33·0	34·7	65·3	21·3	10·8	2·6
Karkal	11121	10·37	26·43	5·7	17·2	34·3	42·8	51·9	25·4	17·7	5·0
	114666	7·89	21·56	8·5	15·4	31·8	43·3	61·5	20·4	14·3	[illegible]

~~Substitute~~
Steadily

~~Substitute~~ The commonwealth
~~must~~ tile

~~Substitute~~:
1920-21 94,69,157 tiles, 11,72,005 bricks. 6023 tubes of
14023 ornamental articles.

Of the total number of land-owners 82·9 per cent. cultivate some portion of their lands themselves and live on the estates.

The subjoined table shows the rent-roll statistics for fasli 1320:—

Taluk	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
		Area.	Assessment.	Rs. 10 and under	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30	Over Rs. 100
		ACS.	RS.								
Coondapoor	18,192	5·21	18·29	10·6	20·0	33·7	35·7	64.6	20·6	11·9	2·9
Udipi	24,270	6·71	23·92	7·7	18·2	30·5	43·6	58·1	24·1	13·8	4·0
Mangalore	18,983	5·77	24·81	7·2	14·3	38·2	40·3	59·4	19·2	16·5	4·9
Mudabidri	6,790	14·00	36·49	7·8	18·7	30·9	42·6	37 6	28·8	24·5	9·1
Uppinangadi ..	8,011	10·04	38·82	2 9	16·5	37·7	42·9	30·2	33·9	27·4	8·5
Kasaragod	19,478	12·81	21·77	13·5	13·7	24·2	48·6	68·1	17·8	10·5	3·6
Total ..	95,724	8·28	24·73	8·4	16·7	32·4	42·5	57·8	22·3	15·2	4·7

About 58 per cent. of pattas pay Rs. 10 and under, while 4·7 per cent. pay over Rs. 100; but they contribute 8·4 per cent. and 42·5 per cent., respectively, of the total revenue.

12. *Industries.*—The two most important industries, which provide the chief means of subsistence to nearly one-fifth of the total population, are (1) toddy-drawing and (2) catching and curing fish. The former industry is followed by the Billawars, and also by the Tiyans in the southern part of the district and the Halepaiks in the northern part. Besides toddy-drawing, they also manufacture jaggery from sweet toddy. Most of them live in comfort, while a few are in affluent circumstances. They are, as a class, hardy and industrious. The introduction of the tree-tax license-fee system and the recent enhancement of the tree-tax, coupled with the cessation of the manufacture of arrack from toddy in this district have, however, prejudicially affected this industry. The fishermen are, like toddy-drawers, a hardy and industrious class. While the men catch the fish, the women sell them, either fresh or salted. The latter they carry to the interior. The majority of them are fairly well off. The fish curing industry is rapidly expanding. There are sixteen fish curing yards in the district which afford daily employment to nearly 1,133 people. The total outturn in the year 1910–11 is valued at nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees. A good deal of trade is, however, in the hands of fishermen from Ratnagiri. Fish manure is in brisk demand for the Mysore coffee plantations. Several fish oil and guano factories have been recently started in the district.

Tile and brick factories, and pottery.—In Uppinangadi a superior kind of pottery is manufactured. The black pots made there have a glazed appearance and are sometimes beautifully ornamented. The ordinary old fashioned country tiles are gradually being supplanted by machine-made tiles which find favour with the inhabitants on account of their lightness, size and durability. There are 28 tile and brick factories in the district, of which 23 are in the Mangalore town. In these factories machine-made tiles, bricks and pottery are manufactured and afford employment daily to more than two thousand coolies consisting of men, women and boys, and to hundreds of people who supply clay and fuel for those factories. Of the 23 factories in the town of Mangalore the most important are two managed by the Basel Mission and one by Messrs. Morgan & Sons. In one of the Basel Mission tile factories pottery of a superior kind is occasionally manufactured, whilst ornamental pillars, rails and other fancy articles are commonly made, besides drain pipes of various sizes and shapes. The Basel Mission tile and brick factories alone turned out in 1910–11, 7,560,547 tiles, 454,069 bricks, 7,700 tubes and 324,820 ornamental articles valued in the aggregate at Rs. 2,46,223. The tiles are chiefly exported by sea to Bombay, Colombo and other places.

Coffee-curing.—There are seven coffee-curing factories, all in Mangalore. They are generally worked for five months in the year from December to April. The average number of coolies daily employed in them during the season is estimated at nearly 2,000.

Weaving.—There are 2,543 handlooms in the district. The Basel Mission weaving establishment turns out excellent shirt cloth, imitation tweeds, towels, napkins, table-cloths, etc., which are sent to all parts of India. The most numerous of the weaving castes are Jadars and Sales. They produce only the common country cloths worn by the people. The number of such weavers is, however, small in this district, and it does not appear that they have been driven from their hereditary occupation by the importation of Manchester goods. The cloths they manufacture find a ready sale in the district, chiefly amongst the agricultural classes who prefer coarse cloths adapted for rough use. There can be little doubt, however, that the competition of Manchester has to some extent prevented the weavers from sharing in the general prosperity of the period of rising prices, and, as they have little or no land, this advance in the price of food-grains has been to their disadvantage. The majority of them are in extremely poor circumstances; their earnings are scanty; their labour is often mortgaged in advance, and their capital generally consists only of their simple looms.

ir-making.—The chief and almost sole cultivation on the Amindivi islands attached to this district being that of the cocoanut palm, this industry forms the chief means of livelihood to the islanders who produce and convey to the mainland annually about 600 candies of coir. The industry is also carried on in the Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore taluks. It is not confined to any particular class of people but is carried on by members of different castes, always in addition to some other occupation such as agriculture or trade. The industry is progressing as the demand for coir is unfailing. According to the census of 1911 the number of persons engaged in this industry is 5,531. Women do most of the work.

13. *Wealth.*—As regards the wealth or poverty of the people and their indebtedness it may be said that the amount of absolute poverty is very low in this district and the general standard of comfort is decidedly high. No community or section of the population can be said to be in a depressed condition. There is no doubt, however, that debt is very common and frequently very heavy, but in some cases those who are in debt to one man are creditors of others.

14. *Area liable to famine.*—Droughts and seasonal calamities involving entire failure of crops are unknown in this district, and such vicissitudes of season as occur are of little consequence. A failure of rain is practically unknown, and a bad season very rare.

15. *Irrigation and Protection.*—There are no Government sources of irrigation in the district. Famine is unknown and the district produces more food-grain than is required for local consumption. The crop on the whole arable area may be regarded as safe.

16. *Numbers relieved during past famines.*—There has been no famine in the district.

17. *Accessibility for relief.*—The total length of the roads in the district including village roads is nearly 2,000 miles. Besides the coast road from Baindur to Hosdrug there are seven well-traced ghat roads which communicate with the country above the ghats. The hilly character of the country prevents several of the interior villages from partaking to the full extent of the advantages derivable from the existing road communications. Several of the valleys into which an ordinary village divides itself are more or less inaccessible except by winding and rugged foot-paths. Except during the months of the south-west monsoon (*i.e.*, from about the middle of May to about the middle of September), communication by sea is easy and regular. Within the reach of the influence of the tide, the rivers are used for navigation, and great facilities for traffic up and down portions of the coast are afforded by the backwaters. During the months of the south-west monsoon, however, the district used to be isolated, to a great extent, but the extension of the railway from Azhikkal to Mangalore has removed this isolation.

The establishment of as many as 337 cooperative societies in the several parts of the District has brought down the exhorbitant rates of interest prevailing in villages & enabled ryots to hold up their produce until a fair price is secured. Besides affording facilities to small cultivators for the joint purchase of all important & other necessaries of life & the joint sale in bulk of their produces such as areca...

⊗ ~~Substitute for the 19th Answer~~

The total length of the roads maintained by the local bodies in the District is 1383 miles.

19 11 2...
For Collector

13.11.22

APPENDIX I

(H·E statement at page 35 to follow)

~~[STATISTICAL TABLE FOR FASLI 1320 (1910–11).~~

Taluk.	Number and area of villages exclusive of tributary states. Ryotwari. Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	Area. Total.	Deduct area of: Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.	Area for which returns are not available.	Total.	Remainder arable area (Government and Inam).	Area in occupation. Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1911.	Incidence of land revenue per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		RS. A. P.
Coondapoor	103	396,192	..	396,192	12,943	126,015	..	138,958	257,234	70,543	24,294	36·87	304,795	139,599	2 2 11
Udipi	158	463,891	..	463,891	174,031	79,051	..	253,082	210,809	119,694	43,702	77·51	514,047	272,756	1 14 2
Mangalore	171	244,630	..	244,630	91,771	1,374	..	93,145	151,485	83,640	32,928	76·95	479,904	276,515	1 11 9
Mudabidri	109	409,485	..	409,485	173,419	129,479	..	302,898	106,587	56,689	10,396	62·94	229,425	110,174	2 1 4
Uppinangadi	144	569,632	..	569,632	225,411	218,883	..	444,294	125,338	75,059	6,206	64·84	276,066	144,762	1 14 6
Kasaragod	114	487,597	..	487,597	159,275	24,185	..	183,460	304,137	95,142	157,383	83·03	368,265	247,467	1 7 10
Total ..	799	2,571,427	..	2,571,427	836,850	578,987	..	1,415,837	1,155,590	500,767	274,909	67·12	2,172,502	* 1,191,272	1 13 2

* Exclusive of the figures of Amindivi islands 3,955.

H.E appendix IV APPEN ~~at page 37~~ below

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluk.	Total holdings.			Pattas	
	Number.	Assessment.	Average assessment.	Rs. 10 and less.	
				Number.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.
Mangalore	18,983	4,70,922	24 12 11	11,274	33,818
Mudabidri	6,790	2,47,801	36 7 11	2,551	19,287
Kasaragod	19,478	4,24,022	21 12 4	13,272	57,360
Uppinangadi	8,011	3,11,029	38 13 2	2,417	9,007
Udipi	24,270	5,80,560	23 14 9	14,103	44,476
Coondapoor	18,192	3,32,705	18 4 7	11,745	35,348
Total ..	95,724	23,67,039	24 11 8	55,362	1,99,296

H.E appendix III APPEN ~~at page 37~~ below

CROPPING IN REPRESEN

Taluk.	Cereals.			Pulses.		Vegetables and fruit trees.	Condiments and spices.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Others.	Horsegram.	Others.		
1	2	3		5	6	7	8
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Coondapoor	69,645	161	..	3,627	3,349	8,655	432
Udipi	136,315	1,137	..	10,332	7,258	15,724	1,617
Mangalore	145,086	463	..	4,840	9,720	7,204	590
Mudabidri	70,684	326	..	429	709	6,276	143
Uppinangadi	105,848	640	..	762	1,858	9,763	3,732
Kasaragod	80,727	1,664	73	2,237	4,003	20,733	2,117
Total ..	608,305	4,391	73	22,227	26,897	68,355	8,631

APPEN

H.E. appendix III at page 37 below

AGRICULTURAL

Taluk.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coondapoor	25,148	14,795	21,749	19,008	4,448	1,835	832
Udipi	38,598	40,228	42,532	34,241	6,730	2,751	2,273
Mangalore	18,687	36,906	23,203	19,557	4,180	2,582	3,263
Mudabidri	24,568	24,055	19,040	18,530	2,926	2,144	1,855
Uppinangadi	30,755	20,612	21,081	22,018	3,601	2,752	3,240
Kasaragod	31,352	13,885	28,131	25,810	4,337	2,213	7,265
Total ..	169,108	150,481	155,736	139,164	26,222	14,277	18,728

APPENDIX V. Water

APPENDIX V-A. Number of minor

DIX II.

~~LAND FOR FASLI 1320.~~

paying.

Rs. 20 and less but over Rs. 10.		Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.		Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.		Over Rs. 100.	
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
3,644	67,149	1,698	84,318	1,432	95,849	935	1,89,788
1,958	46,290	966	28,554	695	47,990	620	1,05,680
3,458	57,918	1,159	42,151	885	60,383	704	2,06,210
2,718	51,298	1,208	46,597	985	70,646	683	1,33,481
5,843	1,05,598	1,965	75,508	1,394	101,667	965	2,53,311
3,740	66,501	1,228	47,014	948	65,239	531	1,18,603
21,361	3,94,754	8,224	3,24,142	6,339	4,41,774	4,438	10,07,073

DIX III

~~TATIVE YEARS.~~

Industrial crops.				Miscellaneous.	Total first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.
Fibres.	Oil-seeds.	Sugars	Tobacco.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
19	72	782	1	23	86,766	15,214	71,552
48	920	500	10	308	174,169	53,612	120,557
52	921	455	1	375	169,707	62,928	106,779
506	..	..	..	..	79,073	22,384	56,689
..	721	193	226	3,020	126,766	35,356	91,410
175	273	245	979	352	113,578	23,581	89,997
800	2,910	2,175	1,217	4,078	750,059	213,075	536,984

DIX IV.

~~STOCK IN 1909-1910.~~

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Sugar mills.	Oil mills.	Looms.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25	2	977	25,479	1,702	244	254	51
107	1	1,500	66,394	1,850	152	407	314
240	..	1,421	53,660	2,276	298	264	1,275
8	..	569	42,184	33	..	89	43
4	..	770	44,338	38	129	136	41
22	1	558	37,053	930	215	443	819
406	4	5,795	269,108	6,829	1,038	1,593	2,543

supply and Irrigation—*Nil.*

works the ayakt of which is, etc.—*Nil.*

Fasli.	Assessment.			Remissions.		
	Charge on holdings.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Due to season.		Fixed and other.
				Waste.	Others.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1276 (1866-67)	13,79,731	15,285	13,95,016	..	2,819	23,539
1277 (1867-68)	13,83,138	13,384	13,96,522	..	2,175	22,784
1278 (1868-69)	13,85,104	9,681	13,94,785	..	1,589	30,781
1279 (1869-70)	12,72,309	9,958	12,82 267	..	4,026	55,588
1280 (1870-71)	12,74,635	15,654	12,90,289	..	14,443	55,569
Average ..	13,38,983	12,792	13,51,775	..	13,010	37,652
1281 (1871-72)	12,75,496	11,645	12,87,141	..	14,605	55,453
1282 (1872-73)	12,76,657	10,211	12,86,868	..	14,905	55,575
1283 (1873-74)	12,78,066	10,574	12,88,640	3,375	11,936	55,612
1284 (1874-75)	12,81,171	15,488	12,96,659	3,451	11,305	56,001
1285 (1875-76)	12,82,882	20,446	13,03,328	3,168	11,410	56,094
Average ..	12,78,854	13,673	12,92,527	1,999	12,832	55,747
1286 (1876-77)	12,83,816	2,361	13,06,177	3,554	11,065	56,075
1287 (1877-78)	12,86,217	3,235	12,99,452	3,658	10,806	56,067
1288 (1878-79)	12,86,776	2,895	13,09,671	3,718	10,546	55,999
1289 (1879-80)	12,87,839	9,219	12,97,058	3,554	10,862	55,999
1290 (1880-81)	12,88,590	1,600	13,00,190	3,710	10,886	55,998
Average ..	12,86,647	15,862	13,02,509	3,639	10,833	56,027
1291 (1881-82)	12,89,234	21,751	13,10,985	3,925	11,149	55,974
1292 (1882-83)	13,69,561	14,242	13,83,803	4,179	11,441	55,963
1293 (1883-84)	13,62,774	9,921	13,72,695	4,337	11,934	47,585
1294 (1884-85)	13,69,392	5,825	13,75,217	5,487	3,190	56,545
1295 (1885-86)	13,71,480	5,151	13,76,631	5,797	3,485	58,098
Average ..	13,52,488	11,378	13,63,866	4,745	8,240	54,833
1296 (1886-87)	13,72,959	6,224	13,79,183	6,202	3,650	57,844
1297 (1887-88)	13,75,177	5,420	13,80,597	6,042	3,657	57,838
1298 (1888-89) ..	13,77,252	5,221	13,82,473	5,955	3,646	57,734
1299 (1889-90)	13,79,340	3,908	13,83,248	6,277	3,443	57,776
1300 (1890-91)	13,81,500	4,638	13,86,138	6,584	3,440	57,774
Average ..	13,77,245	5,083	13,82,328	6,212	3,567	57,793
1301 (1891-92)	13,83,543	4,511	13,88,054	6,858	3,437	(a) 23,807
1302 (1892-93)	13,85,595	4,887	13,90,482	6,900	3,497	(a) 23,792
1303 (1893-94)	13,88,138	4,743	13,92,881	7,075	3,450	23,783
1304 (1894-95)	13,90,723	5,757	13,96,480	6,896	1,708	24,071
1305 (1895-96)	13,88,486	4,888	13,93,374	6,603	1,526	20,224
Average ..	13,87,297	4,957	13,92,254	6,847	2,724	23,135
1306 (1896-97)	13,89,460	7,490	13,96,950	6,252	1,539	19,245
1307 (1897-98)	13,91,914	6,797	13,98,711	6,256	1,251	19,211
1308 (1898-99)	13,93,650	8,346	14,01,996	6,046	1,043	19,276
1309 (1899-1900)	13,94,582	8,146	14,02,728	5,634	1,043	19,244
1310 (1900-01)	13,96,149	7,263	14,03,412	5,987	1,043	19,089
Average ..	13,93,151	7,608	14,00,759	6,035	1,143	19,213

(a) Exclusive of Government contribution of Rs. 33,975.

DIX VI.

A SERIES OF YEARS.

Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36,358	13,58,658	24,444	13,83,102	..	13,83,102	1276 (1866–67).
34,959	13,61,563	31,962	13,93,525	..	13,93,525	1277 (1867–68).
42,370	13,52,415	54,226	14,06,641	..	14,06,641	1278 (1868–69).
69,614	12,12,653	44,577	12,57,230	..	12,57,230	1279 (1869–70).
70,012	12,20,277	42,512	12,62,789	..	12,62,789	1280 (1870–71).
50,662	13,01,113	39,544	13,40,657	..	13,40,657	Average.
70,058	12,17,083	40,873	12,57,956	..	12,57,956	1281 (1871–72).
70,480	12,16,388	49,518	12,65,906	..	12,65,906	1282 (1872–73).
70,923	12,17,717	49,951	12,67,668	..	12,67,668	1283 (1873–74).
70,757	12,25,902	61,676	12,87,578	..	12,87,578	1284 (1874–75).
70,672	12,32,656	36,147	12,68,803	..	12,68,803	1285 (1875–76).
70,578	12,21,949	47,633	12,69,582	..	12,69,582	Average.
70,694	12,35,483	59,811	12,95,294	..	12,95,294	1286 (1876–77).
70,531	12,28,921	52,743	12,81,664	..	12,81,664	1287 (1877–78).
70,263	12,39,408	48,732	12,88,140	..	12,88,140	1288 (1878–79).
70,415	12,26,643	33,485	12,60,128	..	12,60,128	1289 (1879–80).
70,594	12,29,596	39,649	12,69,245	..	12,69,245	1290 (1880–81).
70,499	12,32,010	46,884	12,78,894	..	12,78,894	Average.
71,048	12,39,937	36,744	12,76,681	..	12,76,681	1291 (1881–82).
71,583	13,12,220	38,230	13,50,450	72,141	12,78,309	1292 (1882–83).
63,856	13,08,839	55,698	13,64,537	73,636	12,90,901	1293 (1883–84).
65,222	13,09,995	43,933	13,53,928	73,650	12,80,278	1294 (1884–85).
67,380	13,09,251	45,205	13,54,456	73,725	12,80,731	1295 (1885–86).
67,818	12,96,048	43,962	13,40,010	58,630	12,81,380	Average.
67,696	13,11,487	43,772	13,55,259	73,961	12,81,298	1296 (1886–87).
67,537	13,13,060	51,251	13,64,311	73,994	12,90,317	1297 (1887–88).
67,335	13,15,138	38,205	13,53,343	74,033	12,79,310	1298 (1888–89).
67,496	13,15,752	42,899	13,58,651	74,145	12,84,506	1299 (1889–90).
67,795	13,18,340	40,954	13,59,294	74,131	12,85,163	1300 (1890–91).
67,572	13,14,756	43,416	13,58,172	74,053	12,84,119	Average.
34,102	13,53,952	50,322	14,04,274	74,197	13,30,077	1301 (1891–92).
34,189	13,56,293	90,306	14,46,599	74,366	13,72,233	1302 (1892–93).
34,308	13,58,573	86,780	14,45,353	74,383	13,70,970	1303 (1893–94).
32,675	13,63,805	57,202	14,21,007	74,408	13,46,599	1304 (1894–95).
28,255	13,65,119	66,821	14,31,940	74,502	13,57,438	1305 (1895–96).
32,706	13,59,548	70,286	14,29,834	74,371	13,55,463	Average.
26,836	13,70,114	68,788	14,38,902	74,652	13,64,250	1306 (1896–97).
26,718	13,71,993	58,069	14,30,062	74,880	13,55,182	1307 (1897–98).
26,365	13,75,631	49,603	14,25,234	74,915	13,50,319	1308 (1898–99).
25,921	13,75,807	67,914	14,44,721	74,948	13,69,773	1309 (1899–1900).
26,119	13,77,293	50,402	14,27,695	75,101	13,52,594	1310 (1900–01).
26,391	13,74,368	58,955	14,33,323	74,899	13,58,424	Average.

APPEN

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
1311 (1901-02).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,603	14,14,711
1312 (1902-03).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,122	16,49,405
1313 (1903-04).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,170	21,41,096
1314 (1904-05).	248,482	490,250	9,484	748,216	1,10,580	22,29,007	..	..	12,985	23,52,572
1315 (1905-06).	258,733	490,079	6,906	755,718	1,13,227	22,28,577	..	..	8,828	23,50,632
Average ..	253,607	490,165	8,195	751,967	1,11,903	22,28,792	..	..	12,142	19,81,683
1316 (1906-07).	260,792	490,296	5,942	757,030	1,14,867	22,29,270	..	..	6,978	23,51,115
1317 (1907-08).	268,760	490,661	6,284	760,705	1,17,094	22,30,282	..	..	7,044	23,54,370
1318 (1908-09).	290,483	491,148	5,736	787,367	1,24,613	22,31,727	..	..	6,374	23,62,714
1319 (1909-10).	295,984	491,768	6,258	794,010	1,28,482	22,33,547	..	..	6,343	23,68,372
1320 (1910-11).	300,011	492,295	5,564	797,870	1,31,818	22,35,220	..	..	6,414	23,73,452
Average ...	282,206	491,233	5,957	779,396	1,23,375	22,31,999	...	..	6,631	23,62,005

Rev

HE in Continuation the portion
marked at page 38 below

DIX VI.

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
5,885	..	1,043	19,042	25,970	13,88,741	56,666	14,45,407	76,337	13,69,070	1311 (1901-02).
5,876	..	842	1,89,747	1,96,465	14,52,940	52,251	15,05,191	76,337	14,28,854	1312 (1902-03).
4,582	..	8	5,27,830	5,32,430	16,08,666	52,983	16,61,649	76,349	15,85,300	1313 (1903-04).
.	..	..	6,15,402	6,15,402	17,37,170	36,314	17,73,484	76,600	16,96,884	1314 (1904-05).
.	..	..	4,72,998	4,72,998	18,77,634	68,898	19,46,532	1,17,720	18,28,812	1315 (1905-06).
3,271	..	378	3,65,004	3,68,653	16,13,030	53,422	16,66,452	84,668	15,81,784	Average.
..	..	..	3,86,510	3,86,510	19,64,605	54,088	20,18,693	1,17,370	19,01,323	1316 (1906-07).
..	..	..	3,11,908	3,11,908	20,42,462	78,632	21,21,094	1,17,395	20,03,699	1317 (1907-08).
..	..	..	2,48,435	2,48,435	21,14,279	69,605	21,83,882	1,17,353	20,66,529	1318 (1908-09).
..	..	..	1,90,791	1,90,791	21,77,581	52,119	22,29,700	1,17,376	21,12,324	1319 (1909-10).
..	..	..	1,42,035	1,42,035	22,31,417	58,288	22,89,705	1,17,203	21,72,502	1320 (1910-11).
..	..	..	2,55,936	2,55,936	21,06,069	62,546	21,68,615	1,17,339	20,51,276	Average.

~~18~~ 30

Statement

APPENDIX VII.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Mangalore, based on data up to 1920.

Month	Mean temperature	Mean range	Highest temperature	Lowest temperature
1	2	3	4	5
	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees.
January	79.6	19.3	89.2	69.9
February	80.3	6.4	88.5	72.1
March	82.4	4.6	89.7	75.1
April	85.1	13.5	91.8	78.3
May	84.9	12.7	91.2	78.5
June	79.9	10.7	85.2	74.5
July	79.1	9.9	84.0	74.1
August	78.8	9.6	83.6	74.0
September	79.2	10.2	84.3	74.1
October	80.2	11.5	85.9	74.4
November	80.5	14.2	87.6	73.4
December	79.7	18.5	88.9	70.4
Average	80.8	13.4		

31

32

APPENDIX VIII.

AVERAGE RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT IN INCHES.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870 ..	..	..	0·34	0·26	0 70	36·05	40·21	20·06	10·58	17·43	0·79	..	126·42
1871 ..	4·93	0·56	0·49	1·65	9·22	39·99	48·28	16·62	15·33	8·06	2·98	0·07	148·18
1872 ..	..	..	..	0·61	7·84	43·07	71·64	32·71	12·36	3·27	1·06	0·53	173·09
1873 ..	..	0·47	..	1·87	7·55	40·83	28·05	16·20	11·50	7·85	0·04	0·45	114·81
1874 ..	..	..	..	1·55	23·57	37·56	57·06	21·74	26·77	11·10	4·09	0·34	183·78
1875 ..	..	..	0·09	0·59	2·14	31·07	40·17	25·16	10·79	3·58	0·79	0·19	114·57
1876 ..	..	..	0·98	1·50	1·19	34·90	49·06	20·81	7·34	0·76	0·59	0·05	117·18
1877 ..	..	.	..	1·29	1·20	41·28	23·71	33·92	19·20	1·98	1·48	0·92	124·98
1878 ..	..	..	0·02	1·70	6·06	45·21	31·52	48·13	31·96	10·67	1·87	1·47	178·61
1879 ..	..	..	0·34	0·71	26·12	34·57	28·03	33·57	8·11	9·54	2·17	0·19	143·35
1880 ..	..	..	0·01	2·41	4·94	37·68	42·47	10·84	9·09	7·50	5·06	1·06	121·06
1881 ..	..	..	0·19	0·48	5·02	22·97	15·61	34·07	10·25	2·75	7·63	0·02	98·99
1882 ..	1·33	..	0·01	0·42	9·52	39·93	64·00	21·96	14·77	13·26	3·08	0·21	168·49
1883 ..	..	..	0·04	2·91	3·29	35·83	56 73	28·29	12·35	11·98	3·24	0·83	155·49
1884 ..	0·01	..	..	0·70	1·64	22·03	35 09	40·93	15·84	6·14	2·75	0·19	125·32
1885 ..	..	..	0·12	0·03	1·95	47·17	44·87	26·99	6·07	10·78	1·63	2·12	141·73
1886 ..	..	..	..	0·21	7·43	32·62	46 91	17·03	8·62	10·46	3·08	0·22	126·58
1887 ..	..	..	0·06	1·62	2·10	51·90	40 14	16·15	12·35	18·61	5·58	0·04	148·55
1888 ..	0·04	..	..	1·98	5·97	55·33	36·24	32·68	4·77	4·81	5·33	0·12	147·27
1889 ..	0·14	..	..	1·05	5·20	61·21	40·67	29·63	14·80	13·86	0·64	1·68	168·88
1890 ..	..	0·03	0·44	2·31	4·37	37·13	52 64	20·70	5·66	6·49	2·49	0·29	132·55
1891 ..	..	0·14	0·19	0·91	1·29	31·71	41·89	19·27	8·90	10·13	2·06	..	116·49
1892 ..	..	..	0·01	4 53	17·87	14·82	68·03	39·69	13·95	14·19	2·72	0·08	175·89
1893 ..	..	0·03	0·11	1·55	13·15	43·14	37·50	20·52	13·20	9·39	6·07	..	144·66
1894 ..	..	0·28	0·74	4·23	0·62	35·68	35·55	44·12	12·70	8·25	1·04	..	143·21
1895 ..	..	..	0·01	1·94	1·92	40·99	60·50	23·79	5·67	9·72	1·43	..	145·97
1896 ..	..	..	..	2·03	5·78	46·96	41 17	47·18	6·20	5·23	3·48	0·46	158·49
1897 ..	..	0·06	..	1·85	3·77	45·71	63 25	36·22	21·00	8·68	0·57	..	181·11
1898 ..	..	0·03	0·06	2·32	3·22	44·79	48·94	18·55	20·14	12·07	5·04	0·23	155·39
1899 ..	..	..	0·10	9·96	5·74	44·49	15·79	15·53	10·74	5·87	0·19		108·41
1900 ..	..	..	..	0·63	0·57	46·97	55·64	27·57	16·87	4·79	0·49	0·42	153·95
1901 ..	0·14	0·05	0·74	2 86	4·96	46·09	42·36	25·12	6·50	5·96	8·31	1·23	144·32
1902 ..	0·18	0·03	0·25	0·57	3·85	29 27	65·09	22·23	34·20	6·75	3·29	4·74	170·45
1903 ..	0·07	..	..	0·12	9·21	24·10	61 19	26·06	15·82	11·44	4·74	0·32	153·07
1904 ..	0·18	..	0·09	0 96	4·85	47·91	49·12	18·77	12·47	6·77	0·13	..	141·25
1905 ..	..	..	..	0·09	4·93	41·93	39·40	27·91	8·26	12·15	2·16	..	136·83
1906 ..	0·91	..	..	0·01	2·53	27·27	54·86	26·52	12·43	6·61	1·49	2·12	134·75
1907 ..	0 39	..	0·35	4·04	1·12	37·20	48·06	49·53	8·05	5·19	3·70	0·96	159·59
1908 ..	..	0·20	0·01	2·25	2·64	35·75	85 88	35·31	5·75	3·10	0·04		170·93
1909 ..	0 28	0·08	0·02	0·21	15·12	43·43	55·40	16·10	11·33	3·63	2·66	0·52	148·78
1910	..	..	0·12	0·50	2·29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19·52	8·14	4·67	..	141·76
1911	..	..	..	0·06	3·59	41·13	[illegible]	24·62	4·93	9·24	2·24	1·26	123·62
1912	[illegible]	..	0·02	0·78	2·39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·04	[illegible]
1913	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·48	[illegible]	
1914	..	..	..	0·02	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40·47	13·74	8·67	5·23	2·52	[illegible]
1915	..	0·12	0·03	1·78	3·38	34·36	[illegible]	16·30	12·38	7·75	6·35	0·10	[illegible]
1916	..	..	..	0·83	4·91	52·63	27·22	27·03	23·75	9·76	7·57	0·01	[illegible]
1917	..	1·30	0·22	0·50	3·27	54·45	31·16	27·00	18·24	14·50	2·64	..	[illegible]
1918	0·15	0·26	0·22	0·23	34·99	30·73	14·57	21·09	5·73	2·38	8·57	1·25	121·09
1919	..	..	..	0·10	4·42	31·13	44·84	28·87	19·91	10·90	6·66	0·57	138·39
Average 1870-1919	0·18	0·07	0·13	1·45	6·13	39·22	44·86	27·32	12·74	8·63	3·06	0·57	144·31
		0·38		7·58			124·16				12·26		
1920	0·06	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50·07	23·61	7·17	5·12	3·42	..	139·07

APPENDIX VIII-A.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Years.
..	1	1	1	2	25	30	25	16	18	3	..	121	1870.
3	1	1	4	12	26	28	20	20	10	6	..	131	1871.
..	..	..	1	3	22	29	27	18	8	2	1	111	1872.
..	1	..	2	8	27	27	16	17	12	..	1	111	1873.
..	..	..	2	17	27	30	22	24	12	4	1	139	1874.
..	..	1	1	4	24	29	23	17	5	2	..	106	1875.
..	..	2	2	3	22	30	28	13	2	1	..	103	1876.
..	..	..	2	4	25	26	25	19	17	3	1	122	1877.
..	..	..	1	7	23	24	26	27	12	3	1	124	1878.
..	..	1	2	13	28	27	28	15	12	3	1	130	1879.
..	..	..	3	5	28	30	18	19	9	9	2	123	1880.
..	..	1	1	9	24	25	27	19	5	11	..	122	1881.
3	..	..	1	9	25	31	22	19	12	6	..	128	1882.
..	..	..	5	6	28	29	22	14	15	4	2	125	1883.
..	..	..	1	3	19	28	29	25	11	5	1	122	1884.
..	..	..	..	4	27	29	23	12	14	2	4	115	1885.
..	..	..	1	10	25	27	24	14	15	3	1	120	1886.
..	..	..	3	5	27	28	21	13	12	8	..	117	1887.
..	..	..	3	8	27	29	29	10	8	6	..	120	1888.
..	..	..	2	7	27	29	28	15	13	2	2	125	1889.
..	..	1	5	6	29	27	18	16	10	4	1	117	1890.
..	..	..	2	3	22	28	26	16	12	4	..	113	1891.
..	..	..	6	14	20	31	31	22	15	3	..	142	1892.
..	..	..	2	12	25	30	26	16	12	7	..	131	1893.
..	1	1	6	1	27	29	26	19	12	2	..	124	1894.
..	..	..	3	4	21	30	29	12	12	2	..	113	1895.
..	..	..	3	7	26	30	29	10	7	6	1	119	1896.
..	..	..	3	5	20	29	29	20	9	1	..	116	1897.
..	..	..	4	5	25	31	22	22	17	7	1	134	1898.
..	..	..	11	7	22	21	19	11	9	..	..	100	1899.
..	..	..	1	1	22	29	27	22	7	1	1	111	1900.
..	..	1	4	8	25	29	26	9	7	10	2	121	1901.
..	..	..	1	6	20	29	20	22	10	5	5	118	1902.
..	..	..	..	11	21	30	26	21	13	6	1	129	1903.
..	..	..	2	7	27	29	23	18	11	..	..	117	1904.
..	..	..	..	8	22	28	27	13	13	3	..	114	1905.
1	..	..	..	5	21	29	24	18	9	2	8	117	1906.
1	..	..	6	2	25	26	30	13	7	5	2	117	1907.
..	..	..	3	4	21	31	29	11	7	..	..	106	1908.
1	..	..	1	6	24	30	21	19	6	4	..	112	1909.
..	..	..	1	3	27	21	29	24	12	6	..	123	1910.
..	..	..	..	6	23	28	25	11	11	4	2	110	1911.
..	..	..	2	6	26	30	29	11	14	4	..	122	1912.
..	..	..	2	6	25	28	27	11	9	..	1	109	1913.
..	..	..	..	6	24	30	29	15	11	9	3	122	1914.
..	1	..	3	5	18	24	19	16	10	8	..	164	1915.
..	..	..	2	8	30	25	23	24	13	8	..	133	1916.
..	2	1	1	2	29	24	26	20	17	5	..	127	1917.
..	..	..	1	19	26	17	26	10	6	11	1	117	1918.
..	..	..	..	7	27	29	28	14	15	8	1	129	1919.
..	..	..	..	329	1126	..	1257	832	546	213	48	5480	Average 1870-1919.
..	..	..	2	7	25	28	25	17	11	4	1	120	Average 1870-1919.
..	..	..	3	2	26	31	28	13	10	6	..	119	1920.

APPENDIX IX.

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL IN INCHES—1870 TO 1909.

Recording station.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hosdrug ..	Maximum 1892	0·12	9·74	23·89	11·71	66·55	35·72	8·29	14·66	4·63	..	175·21
	Minimum 1899	..	11·15	5·98	34·56	18·08	7·62	7·60	5·01	0·01	..	90·01
	Average 1880–1909 ..	0·25	2·43	6·25	38·50	40·85	21·44	8·95	6·43	2·84	0·44	128·36
Kasaragod ..	Maximum 1878	..	2·12	9·20	54·55	29·29	43·74	31·33	10·50	5·83	2·57	189·13
	Minimum 1881	..	0·03	6·39	22·30	12·20	31·62	6·95	1·85	7·35	..	88·69
	Average 1870–1909 ..	0·40	1·78	7·42	37·69	39·34	22·59	10·07	6·84	2·48	0·41	129·02
Puttur (Uppinangadi).	Maximum 1872	..	1·65	10·45	39·30	80·25	35·40	19·55	4·20	3·10	1·05	194·95
	Minimum 1881	0·30	0·69	4·90	20·85	15·78	41·29	8·69	2·14	10·35	..	104·97
	Average 1870–1909 ..	0·79	2·14	6·77	35·78	47·04	27·24	12·24	10·21	3·80	0·68	145·69
Beltangadi ..	Maximum 1897	0·06	1·81	3·52	41·45	79·31	52·12	20·22	12·19	..	..	210·68
	Minimum 1881	0·82	1·15	2·74	22·09	30·35	39·48	13·00	3·00	9·06	..	121·69
	Average 1880–1909 ..	0·46	2·38	4·70	39·69	60·10	36·16	14·20	12·23	4·43	0·85	175·20
Bantval ..	Maximum 1889	..	0·28	5·25	63·06	40·49	35·00	16·39	13·87	1·17	3·60	179·61
	Minimum 1881	0·10	..	2·40	25·55	14·32	34·08	10·77	3·13	6·89	0·15	97·39
	Average 1880–1909 ..	0·14	1·60	4·30	38·96	48·21	26·41	11·79	8·51	3·33	0·82	144·07
Mangalore ..	Maximum 1878	0·05	4·85	8·94	47·61	33·27	43·92	29·48	12·44	1·30	0·44	182·30
	Minimum 1899	.	11·66	4·05	37·22	10·91	12·92	7·26	5·30	0·02	0·02	89·36
	Average 1870–1909 ..	0·30	1·39	6·66	38·06	39·82	23·47	11·53	7·42	2·27	0·44	131·36
Mulki ..	Maximum 1908	0·10	0·88	1·97	33·39	83·72	35·69	5·39	2·33	0·04	..	161·51
	Minimum 1906	0·51	..	1·28	25·99	45·95	22·87	11·46	2·63	1·06	1·63	113·38
	Average 1901–1909 ..	0·22	1·50	6·16	35·43	48·59	24·51	12·37	5·04	1·98	0·66	136·46
Karkal ..	Maximum 1897	..	1·52	2·91	53·36	92·88	49·69	25·30	13·10	0·42	..	239·18
	Minimum 1905		..	10·11	28·55	57·58	33·75	7·54	12·12	5·31	..	154·96
	Average 1880–1909 ..	0·32	2·28	5·57	45·17	62·06	36·92	19·00	13·16	4·30	1·04	189·82
Udipi ..	Maximum 1897		0·29	6·18	44·09	71·39	32·99	30·86	13·60	..	..	199·40
	Minimum 1881	0·25	0·28	5·34	20·41	10·40	26·94	10·53	4·49	5·03	..	83·67
	Average 1870–1909 ..	0·27	1·04	5·20	38·50	46·22	26·76	13·42	7·43	1·75	0·42	141·01
Coondapur ..	Maximum 1874	..	..	26·39	39·17	65·16	24·88	30·24	9·08	3·75	..	199·11
	Minimum 1881	0·03	..	6·67	23·52	15·78	22·51	12·49	3·37	4·70	..	87·07
	Average 1870–1909 ..	0·31	0·82	5·27	39·25	45·90	26·78	14·36	7·07	1·56	0·38	141·59
Baindur ..	Maximum 1902	0·06	0·09	2·45	35·76	77·64	28·19	39·79	7·08	1·69	4·04	196·79
	Minimum 1902	0·01	0·58	4·46	29·07	41·60	30·92	4·55	3·12	6·48	0·81	131·65
	Average 1901–1909 ..	0·22	0·75	3·01	39·54	62·72	31·14	15·04	5·00	1·77	0·68	159·87
District ..	Maximum 1874	..	1·55	23·57	37·56	57·06	21·74	26·77	11·10	4·09	0·34	183·73
	Minimum 1881	0·19	0·48	5·02	22·97	15·6.	34·07	10·25	2·75	7·63	0·02	98·99
	Average 1870–1909 ..	0·42	1·67	6·00	38·91	46·61	27·20	12·82	8·52	2·65	0·55	145·35

APPENDIX X.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rice, 2nd sort.	13·5	14·1	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·8	14·1	14·6	15·4	15·2	14·9	13·8	13·9	1874-75.
	13·7	13·8	13·8	14·0	14·5	14·8	14·7	14·3	13·8	13·0	12·5	12·4	13·8	1875-76.
	12·5	12·4	12·7	12·5	10·7	10·6	9·3	9·5	10·1	10·7	9·9	8·6	10·8	1876-77.
	8·3	7·7	7·7	8·5	9·0	10·8	11·7	11·1	9·9	9·4	9·4	9·6	9·5	1877-78.
	9·8	10·0	10·5	10·8	10·2	10·0	10·2	10·4	10·5	10·8	10·9	10·9	10·4	1878-79.
	10·9	11·0	11·2	11·2	11·4	11·7	12·8	12·9	13·0	12·9	12·3	11·9	12·0	1879-80.
	12·1	12·0	12·4	12·6	13·3	13·7	14·8	16·2	16·7	16·9	16·5	16·7	14·4	1880-81.
	17·0	16·2	16·4	17·0	15·7	15·5	16·5	16·8	17·3	17·7	16·9	15·7	16·4	1881-82.
	15·3	13 9	13·4	12·6	13·0	14·7	16·7	17·0	16·6	14·8	14·1	13·8	14·7	1882-83.
	13·6	13·4	13·9	15·0	14·9	15·9	15·4	14·0	13·9	13·7	13·9	13·7	14·3	1883-84.
	13·4	13·5	14·0	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·3	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·0	13·0	14·5	1884-85.
	13.6	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·8	14·8	14·8	15·1	15·1	15·1	14·7	14·5	1885-86.
	14·5	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·4	15·4	15·7	15·8	15·8	16·0	15·5	15·3	1886-87.
	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·7	15·5	15·7	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·5	1887-88.
	15·4	15·2	15·1	14·7	14·2	14·7	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·8	12·9	12·7	14·3	1888-89.
	12·1	12·0	11·2	11·3	13·1	14·1	13·7	14·0	14·1	14·1	13·9	13·8	13·1	1889-90.
	14·2	14·0	14·0	14·2	14·3	14·7	16·2	15·3	15·4	15·2	14·9	14 5	14·7	* Average.
	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·4	13·1	12 0	13·5	1890-91.
	11·4	11·3	11·0	10·8	11·8	12·9	12·6	12·2	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·8	1891-92.
	12·0	12·1	12·1	11·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·1	12·2	1892-93.
	12·1	12 0	11·9	11·7	11·9	12·0	12·4	12·7	12·6	12·9	12·8	12·5	12·3	1893-94.
	12·3	12·2	12·3	12·3	12·6	12·9	13·2	13·2	13·5	13·6	13·6	13·4	12·9	1894-95.
	13·2	13·1	13·1	13·2	13·4	13·6	13·7	13·7	13·8	13·8	13·9	13·8	13·5	1895-96.
	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·2	11·6	12·1	12·3	11·9	11·7	10·4	10·3	9·9	12·1	1896-97.
	9·2	7·9	7·7	8·6	10·3	10·8	10·8	10·9	11·1	11·5	11·3	11·1	10·1	1897-98.
	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·6	11·4	12·4	13·2	13·5	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·5	12·3	1898-99.
	13·2	11·6	11·1	11·2	11·4	10·9	10·1	9·8	9·9	9·8	9·3	8·4	10·6	1899-1900.
	8·5	8·6	8·2	10·2	11·6	12·0	12·2	12·1	11·9	11·9	11·8	11·6	10·9	1900-01.
	11·6	11·3	11·2	11·4	11·8	12·2	12·3	12·2	12·2	12·2	12·1	11·8	11·9	Average.
	11·7	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·7	12·5	12·5	13·0	13·4	13·6	13·5	13·4	12·7	1901-02.
	13·1	13·0	12·9	13·2	13·8	13·4	13·3	13·5	13·5	13·6	13·1	11·9	13 2	1902-03.
	11 3	11·3	11·1	11·3	12·2	12·5	12·8	12·8	12·7	12·6	12·5	12·0	12·1	1903-04.
	11·9	12·0	12·3	12·9	13·2	13·1	12·5	12·1	12·2	12·2	11·8	11·6	12·3	1904-05.
	11·2	11·2	11·1	10·7	11·0	11·5	11·6	11·1	10·5	9·9	9·8	9·7	10·8	1905-06.
	9·3	8·9	8·8	9·3	9·9	10·1	10·1	10·0	10·0	9·3	9·0	8·8	9·4	1906-07.
	8·8	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·4	9·0	9·1	9·1	9·0	8·9	8·5	8·1	8·9	1907-08.
	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·1	8·1	8·1	8·2	8·5	8·9	9·0	9 0	8·8	8·4	1908-09
	8·7	8·6	8·6	8·8	9·4	9·7	10·5	11·1	11·1	11·0	10·9	10 4	9·9	1909-10
	10 1	9·8	9·8	9·9	10·1	10·2	11·1	11·3	11·3	11·2	10·0	10·2	10·5	1910-11.
	10·4	10·3	10·3	10·5	10·9	11·0	11·2	11·2	11·2	11·1	10·9	10·5	10·8	Average.
Ragi	20·1	20·6	20·6	21·0	22·8	23·2	24·2	23·4	22·8	22·4	21·2	20·9	21·9	1874-75.
	19·7	19·6	19·7	20·4	20·4	19·8	18·9	18·5	18·5	17·4	17·7	17·5	19·0	1875-76.
	16·0	16·0	15·0	16·5	12·7	11·5	10·6	10·7	10·9	10·9	11·0	9·8	13·2	1876-77.
	9·6	9·2	9·2	10·0	11·7	12·4	12·1	11·6	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·5	10·8	1877-78.
	10·4	10·8	10·9	11·3	12·6	12·1	10·8	12·1	12·9	13·7	14·3	14·1	12·4	1878-79.
	13·3	13·2	13·2	13·8	14·9	14·9	15 8	16·2	16·1	15·4	15·1	14·8	14·7	1879-80.
	14·3	14·3	14·2	14·1	16·6	19·5	21·2	21·4	20·1	21·7	22·0	21·7	18·5	1880-81.
	21·5	21·4	20·9	21·3	20·8	21·2	22·f	21·3	21·0	20·3	20·5	19·7	21·0	1881-82.
	18·7	17·6	17·8	14·5	19·1	20·2	21·3	21·2	20·4	19·6	18·4	18·4	19·2	1882-83.
	18·4	17·5	17·0	18·0	19·6	21·7	22·5	20·7	20·2	20·0	19·6	19·6	19·6	1883-84.
	19·3	19·2	19·2	20 3	20·8	20·9	20·6	20·3	19·6	19·2	18·9	18·9	20·4	1884-85.
	18·7	18·5	18·4	18·4	19·7	20·9	21·1	20·5	19·9	20·2	20·4	19·3	20·0	1885-86.
	19·0	18·8	18·8	19·9	21·0	22·3	22·9	22·7	22·6	22·4	23·0	22·6	21·3	1886-87.
	23 0	24 2	24·3	24·2	24·4	25·0	24 8	24·0	23·6	23·9	23·4	23·1	24·0	1887-88.
	23·5	23·5	23·2	22·9	23·6	22·8	23·2	23·4	23·0	22·2	21·7	21·3	22·8	1888-89.
	21·2	20·3	18·7	18·0	20·1	23·6	22·9	22·7	22·4	22·4	22·2	22·0	21·4	1889-90.
	19·8	19·5	19·3	19·5	20 5	21·8	22·3	21·8	21·3	21·2	21·0	20·7	20·8	Average.
	21·9	21·2	21·1	21·8	21·9	21 8	20·8	20·5	19·5	19·3	19·6	19·0	20·7	1890-91.
	18·6	18·2	18·1	18·0	18·3	17·3	15·4	15·0	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·4	16·7	1891-92.
	15·4	15·6	15·8	16·8	18·8	19·1	18·7	18·1	18·0	18·0	17·9	17·6	17·5	1892-93.
	17·8	17·9	17·8	18·0	19 1	19·4	19·9	20·0	..	..	..	..	18·7	1893-94.

For the ten years ending June 1890.

RICE:

~~The standard rate for the district has been fixed at .. .. .. 12~~
~~The warning rate do. do. .. .. .. 9 seers per rupee.~~
~~The scarcity rate do. do. .. .. .. 7~~

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC.—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grain.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Mangalore.	Bantwal.	Beltangadi.	Puttur.	Kasaragod.	Hosdrug.	Year (July to June).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rice, 2nd sort.	14·5	15·0	14·7	..	13·6	13·9	14·6	13·8	..	11·2	1874–75.
	14·2	14·4	14·8	..	13·5	13·7	14·6	14·0		11·2	1875–76.
	11·8	11·2	11·9	..	10·1	10·3	10·5	10·2	10·3	9·9	1876–77.
	9·8	9·6	9·7	..	9·0	9·4	9·4	9·2	..	..	1877–78.
	10·5	10·4	10·9	..	9·7	10·2	10·9	10·5	..	..	1878–79.
	11·3	12 1	12·7	..	11·1	11·7	12·9	12·3	..	8·8	1879–80.
	13·8	14·9	15·4	..	13·5	14·2	15·7	14·6	..	8·8	1880–81.
	15·8	16·6	18·0	.	14·7	15·6	17·7	16·6	..	..	1881–82.
	15·4	14·3	16·1	.	12·6	14·2	15·5	14·5	..	11·8	1882–83.
	14·3	14·2	14·7	..	13·3	14·3	14·9	14·3	..	..	1883–84.
	14·8	14·7	15·3	..	13·7	14·2	14·8	14·1	.	..	1884–85.
	15·4	14·9	14·9	..	13·8	14.2	14·8	14·3	13·8	12·8	1885–86.
	16·1	15·2	15·8	..	15·6	15·7	16·3	15·9	13·9	13·5	1886–87.
	15·9	16·0	16·0	..	15·6	16·1	16·4	16·1	14·0	13·5	1887–88.
	15·4	14·4	14·9	..	14·2	14·7	15·5	14 9	13·0	12·0	1888–89.
	13·4	14·5	13·8	..	12·6	12·8	13·8	13·6	12·5	11·1	1889–90.
	14·7	15·5	14·1	..	13·0	13·2	13·9	13·8	11·7	11·2	1890–91.
	12·5	12·8	12·0	..	11·4	11·6	12·0	12·0	11·3	10·5	1891–92.
	13·2	13·8	12·6	..	11·7	11·7	12·0	12·6	11·4	10·6	1892–93.
	12·1	13·3	13·1	..	11·9	12·3	12·4	13·1	11·3	11·0	1893–94.
	13·3	14·2	13·5	..	12·8	12·5	13·2	13·3	11·7	11·7	1894–95.
	15·0	15·0	14·1	..	13·4	13·1	13·7	13·5	12·1	11·7	1895–96.
	12·3	12·3	12·8	..	11·5	11·7	12·6	12·6	11·5	11·4	1896–97.
	10·2	10·2	10·4	..	9·7	10 1	10·7	10·7	9·7	9·2	1897–98.
	12·7	12·8	13·1	..	12·3	12·6	12 8	12·6	10·9	10·6	1898–99.
	10·9	11·0	11·2	..	10·1	10·6	11·3	10·7	9·5	9·6	1899–1900.
	10·8	11·1	11·5	..	10·5	10·6	10·8	11 0	11·1	10·3	1900–01.
	12·3	12·6	12·4	..	11·5	11·7	12·2	12·2	11·1	10·7	Average.
	13·7	13·1	13·2	..	11·6	12·5	12 8	13 5	12·5	11·8	1901–02
	14 6	13·5	14·0	..	12·8	14·0	13·7	13·5	11·8	11·3	1902–03.
	12·7	12·3	12·9	..	11·6	12·4	12 8	12·5	10 6	10·6	1903–04.
	12·5	13·3	12·9	..	11·8	12·1	12·4	12·9	11·4	11·2	1904–05.
	11 6	11·2	11·3	..	10·6	10·7	10·8	11·0	10·2	9·3	1905–06.
	10·3	9·2	9·2	..	9·0	9·4	10·0	9·6	9·1	8·3	1906–07.
	9·8	8·9	9·1	..	8·5	8·7	8·9	9·0	8·5	8.6	1907–08.
	8·7	8·2	8·9	..	7·9	8·3	8·4	8·7	8·1	8·2	1908–09
	9·9	10·4	10·6	..	9·4	10·1	10·0	10·0	9·6	9·3	1909–10.
	10·7	11·1	11·2	11·1	9·5	10·7	10·9	10·3	9·8	9·7	1910–11.
	11·4	11·1	11·3	11·1	10·3	10·8	11 1	11·0	10·2	9·8	Average.
Ragi ..	22·4	18·1	20 6	..	23·6	22·4	21·2	24·8	20·5	23·3	1874–75.
	18·5	16·3	16·9	..	19·7	17 6	17·8	21·2	19·3	24·0	1875–76.
	13·7	11·8	12·5	..	13·2	12·0	13·5	21·1	13·2	..	1876–77.
	8·5	10·2	10·7	..	11·2	10·1	..	..	11·7	15·7	1877–78.
	11·3	12·6	12·0	..	12·9	12·5	..	14·1	12·7	..	1878–79.
	15·1	15·5	16·0	..	15·1	14·7	13·5	14·9	13·8	12·2	1879–80.
	20·7	22·1	19·4	..	17·6	17·2	16·0	17·0	16·9	19·2	1880–81.
	21·4	21·0	21·4	..	21·0	20·8	17·1	20·7	21·0	24·5	1881–82.
	21·6	17·8	18·8	..	19·3	19·2	16·2	18·2	20·3	21·8	1882–83.
	19·1	17 3	19·0	..	21·1	20·9	18·3	20·0	19·1	21·4	1883–84.
	19·5	18·3	20·9	..	21·7	21·4	18·2	21·1	20·3	22·5	1884–85.
	20·8	17·2	19·3	..	19·7	21·3	18·1	19·6	20·6	23·5	1885–86.
	23·3	19·4	23·2	..	20·9	21·2	19·1	21·9	19·3	23·8	1886–87.
	24·7	21·8	25·4	..	23·9	25·9	21·8	24·0	23·3	25·1	1887–88.
	24·7	21·4	24·4	..	22·3	23·2	21·8	21·8	22·2	23·3	1888–89.
	21·9	19·4	21·3	..	21·5	22·7	20·7	21·6	20·7	22·8	1889–90.
	21·3	19·8	20·6	..	20·4	20·9	20·1	21·3	19·8	22·0	1890–91.
	16·9	16·1	16·4	..	16·9	16·7	15·7	17·1	17·0	17·5	1891–92.
	17·2	15·7	17·5	..	18·3	18 5	15·7	19·3	17·3	17·9	1892–93.
	17·9	17·4	20·1	..	19·3	19·8	16·7	19·1	19·2	18·9	1893–94.

~~*N.B.*—Column 5 has been left blank against 1901–02 to 1909–10 as the recording of prices at the Mudabidri station was began only from 1st October 1910, the date on which the Mudabidri taluk was opened.~~

APPENDIX XI.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE—*Nil.*

Statistical Table for Fasli 1330 (1920-21)

Taluk	Number & area of villages exclusive of tributary states.				Deduct area of				Remainder arable area (Government & Inam)	Area in occupation.		Percentage of total arable area occupied	Total land revenue excluding cesses	Population according to the census of 1921	Incidence of land revenue per head
		Ryotwari Area.			Poramboke or lands reserved for public or communal purposes	Forest	Area for which returns are not available	Total		Cultivated (actually cropped)	Fallow				
	Number	Government	Minor Inam	Total											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		acres		acres	acres	acres		acres	acres	acres	acres		Rupees		Rs. A. P.
Mangalore	180	263941	.	263941	17470	1183	-	18653	245288	97417	57486	60.76	663794	303593	2-3-1
Hasanagad	114	487597	.	487597	25218	13862	-	39080	448517	124267	155766	62.44	454873	256931	1-12-4
Nelamangadi	182	793165	.	793165	315973	267029	-	583002	210163	108106	33415	67.34	394994	193779	2-1-7
Belipe	115	228186	.	228186	14417	2987	.	17404	210782	83471	40092	58.62	424453	209909	2-0-4
Coonialpet	103	396189	.	396189	14559	128500	-	143059	253130	74493	28830	40.82	316304	139350	2-4-1
Hunsur	105	402374	.	402374	39592	97946	.	128538	273836	78625	37173	42.29	290053	139641	2-1-2
Total	799	2571452	.	2571452	418229	511507	-	929736	1641716	566379	346762	55.62	2544431	1243203	2-0-7

Exclusive of the figures for the feminine villages

1912

Appendix II

Rent Roll of Government lands for Fasli 1330

Taluks	Total holdings			Pattas.	
	Number	Assessment	Average assessment	Rs 10 & less	
				Number	Assessment
1	2	3 Rs	4 Rs A P	5	6 Rs
Mangalore	22750	520609	22-14-2	14384	37777
Kasaragod	26001	454350	17-7-7	18531	54225
Uppinangadi	12397	406554	32-12-9	4877	18040
Udipi	22195	454296	20-7-6	13745	40826
Coondapoor	20202	340371	16-13-7	13189	41472
Karkal	11121	296146	26-10-1	5773	16894
Total.	114666	24,72,326	21-8-11	70499	209234

Appendix III

Cropping in

Taluk.	Cereals			Pulses		Vegetables & fruit trees	Condiments & spices
	Rice	Ragi	Others	Horse-gram	Others		
1	2 acres	3 acres	4 acres	5 acres	6 acres	7 acres	8 acres
Mangalore	112675	490	.	4039	7770	1904	692
Kasaragod	109719	2496	121	2962	2867	2604	3611
Uppinangadi	115763	1498	.	1319	1574	4731	3660
Udipi	93915	565	.	7897	6014	3410	1216
Coondapoor	69525	159	.	4917	4147	1165	451
Karkal	93126	1149	.	2635	1902	3760	1988
Total	594723	6348	121	23769	24214	17574	11618

⊗ the last five years of the decennium ending fasli 1330 were taken as represen

Appendix IV

Agricultural Stock.

Taluks	Working cattle		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks	He buffaloes	Cows	Bulls & heifers under 4 years	She buffaloes	Young buffaloes	Sheep & goats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mangalore	21551	42878	25658	24767	5932	3976	4347
Kasaragod	35627	16122	29154	4615	4738	29479	6092
Uppinangadi	48435	32469	31159	24118	5581	3952	3965
Udipi	30200	26578	31062	27128	5006	2578	1649
Coondapoor	26345	16178	3603	22741	4455	2245	605
Karkal	32796	30255	25894	26378	4029	2883	1108
Total	194954	164480	146530	129747	29741	45053	17766

paying

Rs 30 & less but over Rs 10		Rs 50 & less but over Rs 30		Rs 100 & less but over Rs 50		over Rs 100	
Number	Assessment	Number	Assessment	Number	Assessment	Number	Assessment
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
3917	74,276	1705	71127	1661	109857	1083	227578
3981	64,834	1423	45,687	1166	65,107	900	224,996
3802	70797	1500	58831	1334	88824	884	170,061
4587	77432	1984	68849	1125	63837	754	203352
4293	68262	1258	48467	932	63919	530	118252
2818	51061	1123	43397	848	58122	559	126673
23398	406,162	8993	336358	7066	449660	4710	1070912

5 5 6 6 6 7 7

⊗ Representative years

Industrial crops				Miscellaneous	Total finished record crop	Area cropped more than once	Net area cultivated
Fibres	Oil seeds	Sugar	Tobacco				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
32	5465	759	1	2110	135937	43528	92409
222	21098	522	1366	4563	152151	27253	104898
14	2336	329	228	15666	147048	40182	106866
111	9574	617	10	888	124217	41356	82861
35	6593	797	"	3472	91261	17918	73343
10	3515	189	6	1926	110178	32370	77808
404	48581	3206	1611	29625	760792	202607	538185

Five years 4 4 4 5 5 5 5

Horses & ponies	Mules & donkeys	Carts	Ploughs	Pyots	Sugar mills	Oil mills	Looms
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
203	.	1564	59931	1447	132	112	1135
26	.	816	42244	1500	384	693	1578
22	.	1150	60947	34	35	125	68
83	.	1065	36893	2099	183	369	430
26	.	1147	24475	1979	162	279	70
29	.	1030	50400	32	33	111	63
389	.	6772	275166	7091	929	1689	3384

4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5

Carried forward 29112

Appendix VI

Holdings and

Fasli	Extent of holdings				Assessment					
	Dry	Wet	miscellaneous cultivation	Total	Dry	Wet	Second crop	charge for water	charge for miscellaneous cultivation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1321 (1911-12)	304806	492833	5527	803166	136101	2236561			6839	2379501
1322 (1912-13)	308335	493104	11609	813048	139061	2237295			12768	2389124
1323 (1913-14)	316975	493390	11104	821469	143315	2238092			17306	2398713
1324 (1914-15)	402573	422620	11104	836297	499245	1897101			17306	2413652
1325 (1915-16)	418163	422942	11213	852318	514265	1898383			23730	2436378
Total	1750852	2324889	50557	4126298	1431987	10507432			77949	12017368
Average	350170	464978	10111	825260	286397	2101486			15590	2403474
1326 (1916-17)	434277	423844	12368	869989	531454	1900087			20040	2451581
1327 (1917-18)	450455	423524	11033	885012	545391	1900817			16490	2462698
[illegible]	462080	423619	12909	898608	555182	1901271			13442	2469895
1329 (1919-20)	473093	423643	12697	909433	564466	1901455			14422	2480343
1330 (1920-21)	480947	423695	11031	915673	570632	1901694			10829	2483155
Total	2300852	2117825	60038	4478715	2767125	9505324			75223	12347672
Average	460170	423565	12008	895663 743	553425	1901065			15045	2469534

Revenue for a series of years 30 alder

Remission due to season			Fixed & other	Total	Net demand (current)	Miscellaneous revenue	Total Revenue demand	Amount of items deductions for religious institutions	Settled demand (Rajotwari)	Tasli
rabi	Unfriendly crop	others	4314 15320		col 11-16	55214	(17+18)	15+20 4314	57014	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			99526	99526	2279975	78188	2358163	117065	2241098	1321 (1911-12)
			61571	61571	2327553	73782	2401335	117089	2284246	1322 (1912-13)
			29374	29374	2369339	137803	2507142	117157	2389991	1323 (1913-14)
			6132	6132	2407520	202519	2610039	117276	2492763	1324 (1914-15)
			1968	1968	2434410	213773	2648183	117222	2530961	1325 (1915-16)
			198571	198571	11818797	706065	12524862	585803	11939059	Total
			39714	39714	2363759	141213	2504972	117161	2387812	Average
			2553	2553	2449028	185814	2634842	117141	2517701	1326 (1916-17)
			2836	2836	2459862	84654	2544516	117075	2427441	1327 (1917-18)
			1530	1530	2468365	147086	2615451	117091	2498360	1328 (1918-19)
			1308	1308	2479035	145856	2624891	117132	2507759	1329 (1919-20)
			954	954	2482201	179401	2661602	117171	2544431	1330 (1920-21)
			9181	9181	12338491	742811	13081302	585610	12495692	Total
			1836	1836	2467698	148562	2616260	117122	2499138	Average

Examined
1911-12
for Collector

18/11/29

17-11-2

Appendix IX

Variations of the rainfall in inches (1870–1919)

Reading Station	Year or Period	January & March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	Total
arag	Maximum 1912	..	0.73	4.20	49.57	55.06	57.86	7.53	18.92	1.56	..	195.43 ✓
	Minimum 1899	..	11.15	5.98	34.56	18.08	7.62	7.60	5.01	0.01	..	90.01 ✓
	Average 1870 to 1919	0.31	1.89	6.61	39.07	38.97	21.71	9.21	6.90	3.08	0.48	128.23 ✓
agal	Maximum 1878	..	2.12	9.20	54.55	29.29	43.74	31.33	10.50	5.83	2.57.	189.13 ✓
	Minimum 1881	..	0.03	6.39	22.30	12.20	31.62	6.95	1.85	7.35	..	88.69
	Average 1870 to 1919	2.13	~~1.51~~ 1.94	~~7.34~~ 6.09	~~38.13~~ 0.10	~~37.87~~ 7.81	~~22.38~~ 7.34	~~10.01~~ 36.13	~~7.20~~ 37.87	~~2.94~~ 22.38	~~0.56~~ 10.01	130.07
Hur (rap-mangadi)	Maximum 1900	–	0.49	0.93	43.73	55.50	32.53	11.85	56.45	1.84	0.80	203.62
	Minimum 1881	0.30	0.69	4.90	20.[illegible]	15.78	41.29	8.69	2.14	10.35		104.97
	Average 1870 to 1919	0.70	1.87	5.95	35.63	45.19	27.52	12.35	11.76	4.12	0.66	145.75
angadi	Maximum 1897	0.06	1.81	3.52	41.45	79.31	52.12	20.22	12.19			210.68
	Minimum 1881	0.82	1.15	2.74	22.09	30.35	39.48	13.00	3.00	9.06		121.69
	Average 1870 to 1919	0.39		5.24	39.96	57.23	35.63	15.00	12.52	4.77	0.91	173.73
	Maximum 1901	16		97	53.04	44.85	29.48	89.63	6.48	6.07	1.18	243.50
	Minimum 1881	0.			5.55	14.32	34.08	10.77	3.13	6.89	0.15	97.39

Appendix IX

Variations of the rainfall in inches (Contd.)

Recording Station		Year or period	January to March	April	May	June	July	August to September	October	November	December	Total
Bainbridge		Maximum 1906	1·63	--	1·08	29·18	59·50	39·75	76·82	4·43	0·54	0·86	213·79 ✓
		Minimum 1911	..	0·03	3·53	34·47	33·20	26·30	4·89	6·91	1·65	0·19	111·17 ✓
		Average (1901-1919)	0·14	0·54	5·00	40·89	52·01	30·82	17·62	7·49	2·95	0·27	157·73 ✓
Dishes		Maximum 1874		1·55	23·57	37·56	57·06	21·74	26·77	11·10	4·09	0·34	183·78 ✓
		Minimum 1881	0·19	0·48	5·02	22·97	15·61	34·07	10·25	2·75	7·63	0·02	98·99 ✓
		Average (1870 to 1919)	0·38	1·45	6·13	39·22	44·88	27·32	12·74	8·63	3·06	0·57	144·38 ✓

Appendix X

Prices of foodgrains in Seers of 80 tolas per Rupee

Average monthly prices for the Whole District.

Grain	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Annual average year (July to June)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rice 2nd sort.	10·1	10·1	10·0	9·4	9·3	9·1	9·1	9·2	9·2	8·6	8·3	8·1	9·2	1911-12
	7·8	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·8	8·2	8·6	8·6	8·6	8·5	8·3	8·0	8·1	1912-13
	7·9	7·9	8·3	8·7	9·0	9·2	9·1	8·9	8·8	8·7	8·6	8·4	8·6	1913-14
	8·4	8·5	8·5	8·6	8·6	8·5	8·5	8·8	9·0	9·2	9·2	9·2	8·8	1914-15
	9·0	8·8	8·5	7·9	8·1	8·1	8·4	8·4	8·5	8·4	7·9	7·7	8·3	1915-16
	7·6	7·0	6·6	7·0	7·2	7·9	8·0	8·0	7·9	7·7	7·5	7·5	7·4	1916
	7·5	7·4	7·0	7·0	7·5	7·9	8·0	7·9	7·6	7·3	6·8	6·8	7·4	1917
	7·0	7·0	6·5	6·7	7·0	6·9	6·7	6·5	6·2	6·0	5·7	4·3	6·4	
	4·2	3·4	4·0	4·3	5·3	5·0	4·5	4·6	4·9	5·1	5·1	5·1	4·6	1
	5·1	5·7	6·0	6·1	6·5	6·2	6·5	6·5	6·6	6·7	6·8	6·8	6·3	19
	7·5	7·4	7·3	7·4	7·6	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·6	7·4	7·2	7·5	A

~~The Standard rate for the district has been fixed at~~ Rice 9

" ~~Warning rate~~ do — do — 7 } per

" ~~Scarcity rate~~ do — do — 5 } Rupee

Prices of foodgrains

Average annual prices at each Station in the District

L+2

Rice 2nd sort.

Year (July to June)	Kasaragod	Hosdrug	Parthur	Belthangady	Bantwal	Mangalore	Hosabetta	Kankal	Udupi	Coondapoor
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1911-12	9·0	8·5	9·2	9·8		8·5	9·4	9·6	9·5	9·4
1912-13	8·3	7·3	8·3	9·3		7·6	8·2	8·5	8·4	8·1
1913-14	8·4	8·0	8·8	8·6		8·3	8·5	9·1	9·1	8·8
1914-15	8·2	7·9	8·7	9·2		7·9	8·7	9·5	9·2	9·3
1915-16	8·3	7·7	8·5	8·9		7·7	8·3	8·6	8·4	8·6
1916-17	7·1	7·0	7·5	8·3		7·2	7·4	7·9	7·6	7·4
1917-18	7·3	6·8	7·6	8·1		7·3	7·5	7·0	7·5	7·5
1918-19	6·0	6·2	6·8	7·1	6·3	6·1		6·6	6·2	5·9
1919-20	4·2	4·5	4·6	5·0	4·5	4·2		5·0	4·9	4·8
1920-21	6·2	5·6	6·5	6·6	6·1	5·9		6·5	6·5	6·7
Average	7·3	7·0	7·7	8·1	5·6	7·1	8·3	7·8	7·7	7·7

R, F, XXII-A-19—21,580—12

Subject.—

A.S. (Sett)

Survey
1915
1.5.23

IN B.P., No. _____ dated _____ 191

" " _____ " " _____ 191 .

AD ALSO :

gister No. _____, From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 191 .

" _____ " " " _____, " _____, " _____ 191 .

" _____ " " " _____, " _____, " _____ 191 .

RESOLUTION. Mis No. 2137, dated 25-9-23 191

Economic condition — (S. Kanara) — Decennial report — Fasli 1330 — Papers recorded. —

Recorded.

2. Twenty five copies of the revised edition of the statistical atlas of South Kanara are forwarded to the Collr. for distribution in accordance with B.P. No 60 Press. dated 15-8-23. It is requested to acknowledge the receipt of the copies

To the Collr. of S. Kanara
Copy to the Statistical Atlas
Supdt. Govt. Press
with an invoice of 25 copies of the Statistical Atlas

GB 24.9.23 Letter 4.5.23 MM 28/9

OFFICE NOTE.

Prod vetter-1 G. 23.

Subject. Economic Condition. Decennial report - S. Kanara District.

M2 5

FROM

Register No.

To

The Decennial report of the S. Kanara distri and the appendices have been checked. A li of Corrections that were found necessary is appended to this note.

2 Page 2 of the report - paragraph 2 - last sub-paragraph 3rd sentence - After the word "require" a Comma may be inserted.

Ly 1

3. Page 15 of the report - The 1st paragraph beginning with the words "The small population ~~of~~" seems to be wanting in clearness. Perhaps it may be re-worded as follows :-

17/1/23 "The ~~small~~ smallness of the population in proportion to area
"in Uppinangady is due to the hilly character of the
"taluk and this ~~brings down~~ reduces the district averg
"Considerably. In no part of the district is the
"population ~~scanty~~ dense; it is very remarkable that
"its progress as to the numbers especially in the

two northern taluks should have been so small
"in a district where land tenures & natural cir-
"cumstances are alike favourable the agricul-
"tural classes are always industrious and a
"surplus of food grains is almost always produced
"with the result that a large number of
"ryots are in easy and prosperous circumstances
"and comfort is probably more widely ~~diffused~~ enjoyed
"than in most other parts of Southern India

4 Page 16 - Paragraph beginning with the word 'only' -
2nd sentence marked A. This sentence is repeated
from the last report. It may be omitted as
the presidency averages are 15.21 and 2.10

5. After approval the corrections will be
carried out and the reports sent to Press

I have made a few corrections
in the Explanatory Memorandum.

R8
7.4.23

Yes

The penultimate syllable of
Appiyangadi is short - as
long as printed in the Atlas.

Correct as
given on
page 4

14-4-23

To t S (Salt)

The final copies of S. Kanara
statistical Atlas have been received.
A draft resolution for sending
copies to the Collr. for distribution is
submitted for approval.

2.5

24.9.23 24.9.23
24.5.23

List of Corrections made in the De

rial No.	Reference	Colls figure	Figure Corrected Bds' offs
1.	Paragraph 3 – Climate – IV th Sentence	124.24	124.1
2	" " V th Sentence	12.45	12.2
3	" 4. Rainfall – 1st Sentence	144.64	144.3
4	" " Penultimate Sentence	1909	191
5	Paragraph 4 Table ~~xx~~ I Statement. District average Col. 3.	7.57	7.5
6	" " " 4	24.24	124.
7	" " " 5	12.45	12.
8	" " " 6	44.64	144.
9.	Paragraph 11. 1st Table. Col. 3 against Total	..	75
10	" 4 " "	..	219
11	" 4 against Agriculture	792	1792
12	2nd Table Col. 2. against Pasturage and agriculture	910971	910,90
13	" " Fishing & hunting against	22,925	22,98
14	" Col. 4. Industry	45.6	45.1
15	" " " Transport	38.4	38.1
16	" " " Trade	45.0	44.7
17	" " " Public Force	31.7	31.5
18	" " Public Administration	33.9	33.6
19	" " Profession and Liberal arts	36.3	35.8
20	Indefinite	35.0	34.7
21	" against Total	54.1	54.3
22	" Col. 5 against total	45.9	45.7
23	" " 6 "	54.1	54.
24	" " 7 & "	45.9	.45
25	3rd Table. Col. 2. against Growers of spt Products	7670	761
26	" " Forestry	878	87
27	" Total	527,384	527,3
28	3 against Total	42.0	42
29	Penultimate Sub paragraph	910,971	910,9
30		895,663	895,

al report of the South Kanara Dt.

Reasons for the Corrections
The Collrs figures have been revised with refree to appendix VIII Compiled in the Board's office
Same remark as that entered against items (1 to 3)
The omission in the Collrs Statement has been supplied
Clerical error worked out with refre to the census table No XVII
Clerical error
Do
Do
Do
Do
Do
Do
Do
Do
Do.
Vide remark against Item 12
Do
Do
clerical error Vide remark against item 12 clerical error

O/C DS 7.4.2

8 SEP 1923

Proof submitted for approval.
Approved
8/9/23
7.9.23

STATISTICAL ATLAS.

SOUTH KANARA.

THIS district is bounded on the north by North Kanara (Bombay Presidency) on the east by Mysore and Coorg, on the south by Malabar, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It is about 150 miles in length, and its width varies from 20 to 50 miles. The district originally consisted of five taluks, viz., Coondapur, Udipi, Mangalore, Kāsaragod and Uppinangadi; but a new taluk called the Mūdabidri taluk, with headquarters at Mūdabidri, was constituted on 1st October 1910. The headquarters of the new taluk have, however, since been transferred to Karkal and a redistribution of the villages was made with effect from 1st July 1912. The present Kārkal taluk has been carved out of the old Mangalore and Udipi taluks. The Amindivi Islands, forming the northern portion of the Laccadive group and running nearly parallel to the coast line at a distance of about 200 miles, are also attached to the district.

2. *General features.*—The eastern boundary of the district is either the water-parting or the scarp of the western ghats which separate it from Mysore and Coorg. Peaks of this chain range from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it has a general elevation of about 2,000 feet in the north and 3,000 feet further south. It is crossed by several passes which connect the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the low lands of South Kanara. In the northern part, the range on its western side assumes the form of precipitous cliffs as far as the Bangadi valley to the east of the Kudre Mukh, the highest peak (6,173 feet); it comes close to the sea on the extreme north near Baindur. In the centre, where the range is farther from the sea, it has more the character of parallel ridges intersected by deep valleys. In the extreme south, the range again approaches the sea in a broken and irregular manner. From the ghats, spurs run down in all directions, whilst all over the district are low detached hills which become less frequent as the coast is approached. Below the ghats, the district may be roughly described as a broken table-land of laterite, the height of which ranges from 200 to 400 feet near the coast and rises to 600 feet towards the ghats. The most densely inhabited part is the tract situated along the sea-board from north to south of its entire length and extending into the interior from 5 to 25 miles. It is intersected by deep ravines and numerous valleys of rich alluvial soil. The coast line which commences a few miles south of Bhatkal in North Kanara is indented by numerous creeks and bays formed by the estuaries of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea. It is low and sandy with broken and rugged rocks cropping up in places, but the country near the sea-board is well fringed with cocoanut trees.

The rivers of the district are all short, but from the broken character of the country and its heavy rainfall, are very numerous and rapid. Although the rivers are of no great value for navigation except within the short reaches of tidal influence, along the coast great facilities for communication are afforded by the presence of numerous lagoons or backwaters formed by the sandspits thrown up by the meeting of effluent and littoral currents. The principal rivers are the Netravati, the Gurpura, the Gangoli or Gurget, the Chandragiri or Paiswani, the Sitanadi and the Suvarnanadi.

The district is essentially a forest district. The slopes of the ghats are clothed with dense forests of magnificent timber, stimulated by the heavy rainfall. Generally heavy forest begins 20 or 30 miles from the coast. Even on the plains a large portion of the Uppinangadi taluk is covered with heavy forest, and jungle is found everywhere on the waste land, of which there is an exceptionally large area, cultivation being confined mainly to the plains close to the coast and the bottoms of the innumerable valleys. The forests contain both evergreen and deciduous trees, and many of the trees, notably the *Calophyllum elatum* and the *Hopea parviflora*, attain an immense size, especially on the slopes of the ghats. Teak is found here and there throughout the district but is most abundant in Uppinangadi. Blackwood is most common in that taluk and in Coondapoor. The collection of minor forest produce, of which the chief items are Shigekai (*Acacia concinna*), wild mace (*Myristica Malabarica*), cinnamon buds, nux-vomica seed, myrabolams and pepper, affords employment to large numbers of poor people and yields much forest revenue. The other chief sources of forest revenue are timber and firewood (removed chiefly by Government agency), charcoal (removed chiefly by purchasers or consumers) and catechu.

The principal place of importance in the district is Mangalore (53,877) which is the only municipal town therein. It has an income from local taxation of about Rs. 1,07,397 and is the head quarters of the district. It is a seaport with very considerable trade, especially in the export of coffee and sandalwood, brought down from Mysore and Coorg, paddy and rice which are produced in the district in greater quantity than the people require, arecanuts, coir yarn and cardamoms. There is also a flourishing industry in the manufacture of pressed bricks and tiles many of which are exported. The only other place of any size in the district is Udipi (11,882). Three-fourths of the sea-borne trade of the district passes through Mangalore. Of the other ports, Malpe (Udipi), Coondapoor and Hangarkatta are the principal, Mulki Kasaragod and Baindur are minor, ports.

3. *Climate.*—The climate of the district generally is characterized, as in Malabar, by excessive dampness and a high temperature. Like Malabar it feels the full force of the south-west monsoon. In April moderate but not very frequent showers fall, and in May a good deal of rain may be expected with occasional very heavy falls. During June, July, August and September the south-west monsoon is in full force, the average fall during those months being 124·16 inches. In October the north-east monsoon sets in and gives an average of 12·26 inches. In November very heavy rain is a rare occurrence and in December the dry weather, which lasts throughout the following three months, sets in.

4. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall of the whole district amounts to 144·38 inches, which is considerably more than that of any other district in the Presidency. This average includes a minimum average fall of 98·99 inches in 1881 and a maximum of 183·78 inches in 1874. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon is abundant and practically unfailing, and is sufficient to ensure one crop on land where there are no facilities for storing water, while the streams and springs which continue to flow for some time after the rains have ceased enable the ryots to raise two or even three crops on the 'bottom' lands. In different parts of the district, however, the rainfall varies considerably as is shown in the following summary for the fifty years from 1870 to 1919 :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
North Coast (Udipi and Coondapoor)	0·25	6·05	128·99	10·12	145·41
North Inland (Karkal and Beltangadi)	0·38	7·58	153·88	18·40	180·24
South Inland (Bantwal and Uppinangadi) ..	0·50	6·87	121·72	14·34	143·43
South Coast (Mangalore, Kasaragod and Hosdrug).	0·28	8·13	110·72	10·68	129·81
District average ..	0·38	7·58	124·16	12·26	144·38

The portion showing the large average rainfall of 180·24 inches per annum is that lying along the foot of the Western Ghats in the Karkal taluk and northern part of the Uppinangadi taluk.

5. *Agricultural practice.*—The subjoined statement shows the times of sowing and harvesting of the three rice crops grown in this district and the critical periods at which rain is wanted for them :—

Crop.	Seed-time.	Harvest-time.	Remarks regarding the critical periods at which rain is wanted for the crops.
First crop ..	From 5th to 30th June.	From 30th September to 31st October.	A sufficient and regular rainfall is necessary during the three months June, July and August. Excessive rainfall at the time of sowing and when the plants are very young and at the time of the harvest would be injurious to the crop. In the same way a failure of rain at any time between the dates mentioned above may prove mischievous.
Second crop ..	From 5th October to 15th November.	From 20th January to 15th March.	A moderate rainfall till the end of November is necessary.
Third crop ..	From 15th February to 15th March.	From 30th April to 20th May.	This crop is not dependent on the rain. But if the rainfall is not copious at the latter part of the monsoon, the crop will suffer for want of water in tanks and streams.

At the settlement of the district, lands were classified as wet, garden and dry. The "wet" land (which is defined to be land that has been levelled, bunded and adapted for the cultivation of paddy) is again divided into three classes, the first class comprising all lands yielding two wet crops and ordinarily irrigated by direct flow; some of such lands bear three crops of paddy yearly. The second class, which lies higher, comprises lands yielding two wet crops, the second irrigated mainly by baling, lands yielding one "wet" and one "dry" crop, and other low-lying wet lands which, owing to their position have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop. The third class comprises all less favourably situated wet lands. "Garden" land is land on which garden products such as coconut, arecanut, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyra and pepper vine are raised, ten bearing coconut palms to an acre or their equivalent in arecanut, jack, tamarind, mango and palmyra trees and pepper vine, being sufficient to render a field assessable as garden. One bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree is deemed equivalent to two bearing coconut palms, and one bearing coconut palm is deemed equivalent to four pepper vines or palmyras, or to twelve areca palms. Under "dry" is classed all land not classed as "wet" or "garden." There are no irrigation works proper in the district, but, across many of the streams, dams are thrown to keep up the water in them for the second and third paddy crops. Small tanks are common also where water lies near the surface, from which it is baled to the land around.

The only systems of cultivation in this district which may be called fluctuating is what is known as *kumeri* and *hakkal* cultivation. *Kumeri* is the name given to cultivation which takes place on forest clearings. A hillside is always selected, on the slopes of which a space is cleared at the end of the year. The wood is left to dry till the following March or April and then burnt; in most localities the seed is sown in the ashes on the fall of the first rain without the soil being touched by implement of any kind, but in the taluk of Kasaragod the land is ploughed. The only further operations are weeding and fencing. A small crop is taken off the ground in the second year, and sometimes in the third year, after which the spot is deserted until the jungle is sufficiently high to tempt the *kumeri* cutter to renew the process. The crops mainly grown in *kumeri* are an inferior kind of paddy mixed with cotton and dholl, dry crops such as ragi and gram with a small amount of castor, gingelly, chillies and vegetables of different sorts. *Kumeri* cultivation is chiefly carried on in the *warg kumeri* lands in the Kasaragod taluk. Elsewhere it is now allowed only in selected tracts of scanty forest growth under regulation by the Forest Department. For *hakkal* cultivation the land is prepared by clearing brushwood or scrub jungle or grass, and an inferior kind of rice called "*kumeri* rice", ragi, horse-gram, turmeric and chillies are sown. *Hakkal* is carried on everywhere throughout the district, even in the neighbourhood of the coast.

In the table given below, the average area of land sown in Government villages in each month of the year in each taluk is shown in hundreds of acres. The figures indicate that the most important sowing season is during June and July :—

Month.	Mangalore.	(a) Kasaragod.	Uppinangadi.	Udipi.	Coondapoor.	(b) Karikal.	The whole district.		
							Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	..	64	5	..	1	4	35	39	74
May	3	116	13	..	4	7	74	69	143
June	304	203	265	285	142	260	78	1,381	1,459
July	507	458	703	555	523	439	590	2,595	3,185
August	35	117	41	14	40	55	83	219	302
September	26	59	13	4	14	6	33	89	122
October	273	76	124	104	2	71	25	625	650
November	151	124	250	237	98	165	1	1,024	1,025
December	15	21	22	39	62	24	1	182	183
January	3	4	..	17	5	24	1	52	53
February	32	16	3	34	1	22	1	107	108
March	8	16	..	3	1	7	..	35	35
Total ..	1,357	1,274	1,439	1,292	893	1,084	922	6,417	7,539

(a) Average of nine years. (b) Average of eight years.

The staple crop of the district is paddy. It accounts for some 78 per cent of the total area of crop raised in the district, and is especially the crop of the low-lying land. Of paddy there are three crops; the first is transplanted in June or July and harvested about October; then, soon after, the second crop is planted and harvested between the 20th of January and the middle of March: and the third, only possible on the richer low-lying lands, is sown between the middle of February and the middle of March and reaped in May. On the second class of paddy lands, where the water-supply does not admit of two crops of paddy being raised, a good deal of pulse is sown. Pulses are also grown in *kumeri* cultivation, that is, on land cleared for temporary cultivation. On the latter land ragi is also raised.

Coconuts come next to paddy in importance, and tolerably extensive plantations of this palm extend along the whole coast line, while scattered trees are grown in favoured spots nearly throughout the district. The trees come into bearing from five to twelve years after planting and continue in vigour till sixty. In a good plantation about 120 trees are planted per acre and a tree in full bearing will yield on an average about 50 nuts annually. Other trees are tapped for toddy. Arecanut palms are largely grown in the deep valleys near the ghats and among the spurs running out therefrom. This palm yields fruit freely for about 40 years, and in a diminishing quantity for many years longer, bearing three bunches of fruit in succession which ripen between November and January. Amongst the palms, pepper vines and plantain trees are grown: also cardamoms in some parts. Pepper and cardamoms are, however, rather semi-forest products and are collected in considerable quantities, partial clearing being resorted to to stimulate the growth of the latter product. The betel-vine is grown for its leaves throughout the district.

Among the industrial crops, oil-seeds occupy the first place, the average area cropped thereunder being 48,581 acres. The only other industrial crop of importance is tobacco, which is grown chiefly in the south of the Kasaragod taluk over an area of 1,611 acres. Cotton is grown to a small extent in the Kasaragod *kumeris*. The only kind of hemp raised in the district on account of the fibre is the "Sunn hemp" All these industrial products readily find a demand in the local market and no appreciable surplus remains for exportation.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The climate of the district is unfavourable to cattle, which are not bred in it except to a very limited extent. In the north of the district some of the ploughing cattle are obtained from the taluks of North Canara above the ghats, but the importation is mainly from Mysore, and Subramanya in the Uppinangadi taluk is the great cattle mart of the district, about 50,000 head of cattle used to be annually brought down the Bisli ghat prior to 1898 to a fair held just before the great festival at Subramanya, which is held in December and is attended by ryots from all parts of the district. The fair was, however, prohibited in 1898 owing to the prevalence of plague in Mysore; but it has been revived since 1908. It has now regained its former importance, as about 20,000 head of cattle are annually brought to the fair. The price of an ordinary pair of bullocks is between Rs. 60 and 80 and that of an ordinary pair of male buffaloes from Rs. 80 and 100. Many of the large landholders among the Bants keep very fine racing buffaloes which are known as "kambla kanagalu." For the preparation of cattle manure, the floors of the sheds where the cattle are penned for the night, are strewn with branches and leaves, which are ordinarily allowed to remain there rotting in the urine and dung of the animals until the whole has been trampled into a pulpy mass. Near the coast it is a common practice for ryots to obtain as many cattle as possible from non-agricultural owners on condition of their being well fed and properly taken care of. The following table exhibits the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the areas occupied, cultivated and available for grazing:—

Taluks	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.					
		Occupied.		Cultivated.		Area available for grazing.	
		Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
	Acs.						
Mangalore	2·6	89	3	135	5	84	3
Kasaragad	3·0	44	2	114	6	35	2
Uppinangadi	3·3	104	3	136	4	40	1
Udipi	2·5	65	1	148	2	94	1
Coondapoor . ..	3·0	75	1	103	1	25	..
Karkal	2·2	109	1	157	1	42	..

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The subjoined table shows the total ryotwari, arable, occupied and cultivated areas in each taluk, in hundreds of acres:—

Taluk	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated area.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	
	Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.
Mangalore	2,639	92·9	2,453	60·7	1,489	65·4	974
Kasaragad	4,876	91·9	4,485	62·4	2,800	44·4	1,243
Uppinangadi	7,932	26·5	2,102	67·3	1,415	76·4	1,081
Udipi	2,282	92·4	2,108	58·6	1,236	67·6	835
Coondapoor	3,962	63·9	2,531	40·8	1,033	72·1	745
Karkal	4,024	68·0	2,738	42·3	1,158	67·9	786

These figures are mere estimates and it will be seen that the occupied area differs greatly from that ascertained at the survey, namely, 737,142 acres. They indicate, however, that there is a large extent of land still available for the extension of cultivation. In fasli 1321 the area of lands cultivated was 500,385 acres, and in fasli 1330 it was 566,379 acres, showing an increase of 65,994 acres or 13·2 per cent over the area cultivated at the beginning of the decennium. Almost the whole of the arable land still unoccupied consists of dry lands. They are for the most part of inferior quality and can be brought under the plough only at a considerable initial outlay. The contingencies on which the extension of cultivation of these lands depends are chiefly increase of the population and decrease of the existing demand for labour in the neighbouring districts of Mysore and Coorg.

8. *Soil classification.*—The distribution of the different classes of soil in each of the six taluks of the district is given below :—

Taluks.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		Total.
	Ferruginous.	Arenaceous.	Ferruginous.	Arenaceous.	Ferruginous.	Arenaceous.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Mangalore	62,956	18,267	10,465	762	{ 152,532 * 62	* 472 * 24 }	245,540
Kasaragod	51,239	4,698	{ 230,567 † 140,082 * 204 }	5,128	24,885	1,555	‡ 458,358
Uppinangadi	83,302	..	{ 315,055 * 368 }	..	12,466	..	410,191
Udipi	69,334	3,323	{ 127,254 * 23 }	2,560	8,433	1,612	212,539
Coondapoor	63,129	1,189	{ 205,555 * 8,904 }	1,250	7,469	977	288,473
Karkal	70,217	..	264,882	..	6,623	..	341,722
Total ..	399,177	27,477	1,303,359	9,700	212,470	4,640	‡ 1,956,823

* Extent of mulpatta lands. † Extent of kumeri.
‡ The decrease is due to transfer of land to poramboke and unassessed.

No geological examination of the district has been made, but the principal rock is quartzose gneiss. This has a great tendency to decompose into white, yellow or reddish felspathic clayey rocks which in many places become what is called laterite. The latter is found in an upland plateau and has but little soil on it. Along the seashore sandy soils well suited to the coconut palm are found, but inland, and especially in the valleys where cultivation is chiefly carried on, the soil is very fertile and specially adapted to the growth of paddy. A great part of the uncultivated waste consists of forest-clad hills, and there is a large extent of grass land, particularly on the laterite plateau

9. *Holdings.*—In the table on the margin, a comparison, taking the averages for the period ending 1875–76 as a standard (100), is made of the fluctuations in the assessment and land revenue of the district since 1866–67. In the year 1869–70 the assessment of the district nominally decreased by over a lakh and the land revenue demand by about a lakh and a half of rupees owing to a change in the system of accounting. Since then there has been a slow but slight steady increase, which, aided by another change in accounting in 1882–83, accounts for the excess in the period of five years ending 1890–91. As regards the percentage of increase under the land revenue demand during the first five years of the decennium ending 1900–1901, it is mainly due to the discontinuance in 1893–94 (fasli 1303) of the system of deducting from the gross village collections a fixed amount of Rs. 33,975 on account of Government contribution to the Village Service Fund. The large increase during the period ending 1905–06 both under assessment of holdings and land revenue demand was mainly due to the introduction of the new settlement in the district during this period. The increase during the period ending 1910–11 was due to the fact that the average during this period represents the average of the settlement assessment for the whole period, while the average for the period ending 1905–06 is the average of the old assessment and the settlement assessment, the settlement having been introduced in faslis 1312 to 1314 (July 1902 to June 1905). The increase during the decennium ending 1920–21 is chiefly due to larger areas being under cultivation every year.

Period.	Proportional.		
	Assessment of holdings.	Land Revenue demand.	
		Net (current).	Total
1866–67 to 1870–71 ..	104·7	106·6	105·6
1871–72 to 1875–76 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77 to 1880–81 ..	100·6	100·7	100·7
1881–82 to 1885–86 ..	105·8	106·3	105·5
1886–87 to 1890–91 ..	107·7	108·4	107·0
1891–92 to 1895–96 ..	107·7	111·2	112·6
1896–97 to 1900–01 ..	108·4	112·4	112·8
1901–02 to 1905–06 ..	153·3	132·0	131·3
1906–07 to 1910–11 ..	182·7	172·4	170·8
1911–12 to 1915–16 ..	185·9	193·4	197·3
1916–17 to 1920–21 ..	191·0	201·9	206·1

10. *Sale value of land.*—The value of each sort of land is not available in the Registration offices. Only the prices paid for holdings composed of various sorts of soil are available. There is, however, no doubt that the value of land rose considerably during last decennium in consequence of the rise in the prices of rice and coconuts for several consecutive years.

11. *Population and occupation.*—At the Census of 1921, the population of the district was found to be 1,247,368, which is less than in any other district except The Nilgiris, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Madras and Anjengo. There are only seven towns in the district, viz., Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor, Kasaragod, Karkala, Mulki and Bantwal with a population of 53,877, 11,882, 7,575, 7,314, 6,025, 5,419 and 4,642 respectively. Only 8 per cent of the people live in towns.

During the decade ending with 1920–21, the population has increased by 4·4 per cent, whilst in the three previous decades from 1881 to 1911, it increased by 10·1, 7·5 and 5·3 per cent respectively. The net increase during the last 40 years has been 30 per cent against 37·3 per cent for the presidency.

These rates of increase are decidedly low, considering the circumstances of the district. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the present population in reference to the total area and the movement thereof during the last 30 years.

Taluk.	Population in 1921.*			Loss or gain of population per cent between			
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.					
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1891 and 1901.	1901 and 1911.	1911 and 1921.	1891 and 1921.
Coondapoor	225	551	1,871	+ 0·2	+ 5 9	— 0·2	+ 5·9
Karkala	222	509	1,776	+ 11 9	+ 1 5	+ 4·3	+ 10·2
Kasaragod	337	572	2,067	+ 10 0	+ 7·0	+ 3·8	+ 22 2
Mangalore	737	1,237	3,116	+ 10·4	+ 6·8	+ 6·3	+ 25 6
Udipi	588	996	2,515	+ 3·9	+ 3·0	+ 4·1	+ 12·4
Uppinangadi	156	922	1,792	+ 8 8	+ 5·9	+ 5·8	+ 24 8
Amindivi	1,388	..	..	— 8·1	+ 9·6	+ 5·3	+ 11·9
Whole district excluding Amindivi Islands.	310	757	2,197	+ 7·5	+ 5·3	+ 4·4	+ 18·2

The smallness of the population in proportion to area in Uppinangadi is due to the hilly character of the taluk and this reduces the district average considerably. In no part of the district is the population dense; it is very remarkable that its progress as to the numbers especially in the two northern taluks should have been so small in a district where land tenures and natural circumstances are alike favourable, the agricultural classes are always industrious, and a surplus of food-grains is almost always produced, with the result that a large number of ryots are in easy and prosperous circumstances, and comfort is probably more widely enjoyed than in most other parts of Southern India.

During the decade ending with 1921, the rates of increase in the Karkala and Udipi taluks are about the same as the district average. The rates of increase in the Mangalore and the Uppinangadi taluks are above the district average. In the Kasaragod taluk the rate of increase is a little below and the Coondapoor taluk far below the district average. The reason for the low average in the Coondapoor taluk is that it contains a large number of feverish villages.

The people of the district are for the most part Hindus (931,034), who account for 78·65 per cent of the whole population. Muhammadans who number 151,756 account for 12·16 per cent and Christians (106,354) for 8·52 per cent and Jains (8,153) for 0·65 per cent. The Christians have during the ten years ending 1921 increased by 10·75 per cent and the Muhammadans by 7·85 per cent; whilst, the Hindus only progressed by 3·32 per cent. Most of the Muhammadans are Mappillas or persons of mixed Arab descent (130,562). The Christians are chiefly Roman Catholics and form one of the most prosperous sections of the community.

Although Kanarese is the official language of the district, Tulu is the parent tongue of 43·11 per cent of the people; whilst the former (221,690) is that of barely one-fifth of them. Malayalam is spoken by nearly 20 per cent of the people and has been recognised as a second official language in the Kasaragod taluk. Konkani again is the parent tongue of over 14 per cent and Marathi that of a large number (37,262) and Hindustani of no small section (17,307).

Only 16·15 per cent of the male and 2·83 per cent of the female population are literate.

The following table shows the classification of the people according to their hereditary occupations :—

Occupation.	Population supported by the occupation in column 1.	Percentage of population in column 2 to the district population.	Percentage on population in column 2 of		Percentage on the total population of the district of	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pasture and agriculture	910,908	73·0	57·9	42·1	42·2	30·8
Fishing and hunting	229,88	1·8	55·3	44·7	1·0	0·8
Extraction of minerals	509	0·1	30·8	69·1	0·1	0·0
Industry	146,285	11·7	45·4	54·6	5·3	6·4
Transport	15,413	1·2	38·1	61·9	0·4	0 8
Trade	106,043	8·5	44·7	55·3	3 8	4·7
Public force	4,521	0·4	31·5	68 5	0·1	0·3
Public administration	8,881	0 7	33·6	66·4	0·2	0·5
Professions and liberal arts	19,321	1·6	35,8	64·2	0·6	1·0
Independent	3,459	0·3	56·9	43·1	0·2	0·1
Domestic service	4,221	0·3	63·8	36·2	0·2	0·1
Indefinite	3,184	0·3	34·7	65·3	0·1	0·2
Unproductive	1,635	0·1	54·6	45·4	0·1	0 0
Total ..	1,247,368	100·0	54·3	45·7	54·3	45·7

The occupational distribution of the people does not show any very marked features. As usual, agricultural is pre-eminent. In this, all classes, castes and creeds are interested, the land-owners being mainly Brahmans, Bants, Jains and Christians; the second being the land-owning and cultivating class *par excellence*, whilst the Holeyas furnish most of the farm labourers.

The greater portion of the industrial class, which numbers (146,285) and forms 11,7 per cent of the district population, is composed of persons engaged in the provision of food and drink, fuel and forage, etc., the paucity of the numbers engaged in working in textile fabrics and in leather being very marked when compared with the general average for the Presidency.

The pastoral and agricultural class is further subdivided as follows :—

Pastoral and agricultural class.	Actual workers.		Dependants.	
	Number.	Percentage to the district population.	Number.	Percentage to the district population.
Land-owners and tenants. — Ordinary cultivators as owners	83,300	6·7	82,773	6·6
Land-owners and tenants. — Income from rent of land owned	13,469	1·0	20,519	1·7
Land-owners and tenants. — Ordinary cultivators as tenants	290,773	23·3	180,025	14·4
Land-owners and tenants. — Income from rent of land leased	3,281	0·3	2,605	0·2
Agents, Managers of landed estates, etc.	160	0·0	130	0·0
Farm servants and field labourers	121,890	9·8	86,198	6·9
Growers of special products	7,610	0·6	8,853	0·7
Forestry	875	0·1	1,182	0·1
Raising of farm stock and small animals	5,963	0·5	1,302	0·1
Total ..	527,321	42·3	383,587	30·7

The total pastoral and agricultural population, according to the census of 1921, is 910,9[illegible] or 73·0 per cent of the whole population. This percentage is higher than the average for the Presidency. In the distribution among the several sections adopted at the census however, there are several noticeable features. The proportion of land-owners to the pastoral and agricultural population (21·94 per cent) is below that found in any other district, except Malabar and the Nilgiris. The paucity of land-owners is due to the fact that the land is held on the warg tenure peculiar to the district and is sublet to tenants who may be permanent on a fixed rent or tenants-at-will. It is owing to this latter fact that the proportion of tenants is so large. Otherwise than in these respects the distribution is normal, except that only a very small proportion of the people live by rearing stock. Except in the neighbourhood of large towns, land-owners usually reside on their estates, and the tenants have their

houses on their holdings or on the waste land immediately adjoining, residence of all the cultivators on a common village-site being unknown-forty acres is considered a large holding and five, a small one and the agricultural classes are usually prosperous.

Of the total number of land-owners 83·0 per cent cultivate some portion of their lands themselves and live on the estates.

The subjoined table shows the rent-roll statistics for fasli 1330 :—

Taluks.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which the assessment is			
		Area.	Assessment.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.
		Acs.	Rs.								
Mangalore	22,750	6·41	22·88	7·2	14·3	34·8	43·7	63·2	17·2	14·8	4·8
Kasaragod	26,001	10·63	17·47	11·9	14·2	24·4	49·5	71·3	9·9	15·3	3·5
Uppinangadi	12,397	11·36	32·79	4·5	17·4	36·3	41·8	39·3	30·7	22·9	7·1
Udipi	22,195	5·59	20·47	9·0	17·0	29·2	44·8	61·9	20·7	14·0	3·4
Coondapoor	20,202	5·10	16·85	12·2	20·1	33·0	34·7	65·3	21·3	10·8	2·6
Karkal	11,121	10·37	26·63	5·7	17·2	34·3	42·8	51·9	25·4	17·7	5·0
Total ..	1,14,666	7·89	21·56	8·5	16·4	31·8	43·3	61·5	20·4	14·0	4·1

About 62 per cent of pattas pay Rs. 10 and under, while 4·1 per cent pay over Rs. 100; but they contribute 8·5 per cent and 43·3 per cent, respectively, of the total revenue.

12. *Industries.*—The two most important industries, which provide the chief means of subsistence to nearly one-fifth of the total population, are (1) toddy-drawing and (2) catching and curing fish. The former industry is followed by the Billawars, and also by the Tiyans in the southern part of the district and the Halepaiks in the northern part. Besides toddy-drawing, they also manufacture jaggery from sweet toddy. Most of them live in comfort, while a few are in affluent circumstances. They are, as a class, hardy and industrious. The introduction of the tree-tax licence-fee system and the recent enhancement of the tree-tax, coupled with the cessation of the manufacture of arrack from toddy in this district have, however, prejudicially affected this industry. The fishermen are, like toddy-drawers, a hardy and industrious class. While the men catch the fish, the women sell them, either fresh or salted. The latter they carry to the interior. The majority of them are fairly well off. The fish-curing industry is steadily expanding. There are sixteen fish-curing yards in the district which afford daily employment to nearly 762 people. The total outturn in the year 1920–21 is valued at nearly 3 lakhs of rupees. A good deal of trade is, however, in the hands of fishermen from Ratnagiri. Fish manure is in brisk demand for the Mysore coffee plantations. There are 420 fish-oil and guano factories in the district.

Tile and brick factories and pottery.—In Uppinangadi a superior kind of pottery is manufactured. The black pots made there have a glazed appearance and are sometimes beautifully ornamented. The ordinary old fashioned country tiles are gradually being supplanted by machine-made tiles which find favour with the inhabitants on account of their lightness, size and durability. There are 49 tile and brick factories in the district, of which 36 are in the Mangalore town. In these factories machine-made tiles, bricks and pottery are manufactured and afford employment daily to more than 2,500 coolies consisting of men, women and boys, and to hundreds of people who supply clay and fuel for those factories. Of the 36 factories in the town of Mangalore the most important are two managed by the Commonwealth Trust (late Basel Mission) and one by Messrs. Morgan & Sons. In one of the Commonwealth Trust tile factories pottery of a superior kind is occasionally manufactured, whilst ornamental pillars, rails and other fancy articles are commonly made, besides drain pipes of various sizes and shapes. The Commonwealth Trust tile and brick factories alone turned out in 1920–21, 9,46,157 tiles, 1,172,005 bricks, 6,926 tubes and 14,023 ornamental articles valued in the aggregate at Rs. 5,01,536. The tiles are chiefly exported by sea to Bombay, Colombo and other places.

Coffee-curing.—There are fourteen coffee-curing factories, all in Mangalore. They are generally worked for five months in the year from December to April. The average number of coolies daily employed in them during the season is estimated at nearly 1,342.

Weaving.—There are 3,344 handlooms in the district. The Commonwealth Trust weaving establishment turns out excellent shirt cloth, imitation tweeds, towels, napkins, table-cloths, etc., which are sent to all parts of India. The most numerous of the weaving castes are Jadars and Sales. They produce only the common country cloths worn by the people. The number of such weavers is, however, small in this district, and it does not appear that they have been driven from their hereditary occupation by the importation of Manchester goods. The cloths they manufacture find a ready sale in the district, chiefly amongst the agricultural classes who prefer coarse cloths adapted for rough use. There can be little doubt, however, that the competition of Manchester has to some extent prevented the weavers from sharing in the general prosperity of the period of rising prices, and, as they have little or no land, this advance in the price of food-grains has been to their disadvantage. The majority of them are in extremely poor circumstances; their earnings are scanty; their labour is often mortgaged in advance, and their capital generally consists only of their simple looms.

Coir-making.—The chief and almost sole cultivation on the Amindivi islands attached to this district being that of the coconut palm, this industry forms the chief means of livelihood to the islanders who produce and convey to the mainland annually about 700 candies of coir. The industry is also carried on in the Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore taluks. It is not confined to any particular class of people but is carried on by members of different castes, always in addition to some other occupation such as agriculture or trade. The industry is progressing as the demand for coir is unfailing. According to the census of 1921 the number of persons engaged in this industry is 5,180. Women do most of the work.

13. *Wealth.*—As regards the wealth or poverty of the people and their indebtedness it may be said that the amount of absolute poverty is very low in this district and the general standard of comfort is decidedly high. No community or section of the population can be said to be in a depressed condition. There is no doubt, however, that debt is very common and frequently very heavy, but in some cases, those who are in debt to one man are creditors of others. The establishment of as many as 337 co-operative societies in the several parts of the district has brought down the exorbitant rates of interest prevailing in villages and enabled ryots to hold up their produce until a fair price is secured besides affording facilities to small cultivators for the joint purchase of all important and other necessaries of life and the joint sale in bulk of their produce such as arecanuts, rice, tobacco, etc.

14. *Area liable to famine.*—Droughts and seasonal calamities involving entire failure of crops are unknown in this district, and such vicissitudes of season as occur are of little consequence. A failure of rain is practically unknown, and a bad season very rare.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—There are no Government sources of irrigation in the district. Famine is unknown and the district produces more food-grain than is required for local consumption. The crop on the whole arable area may be regarded as safe.

16. *Numbers relieved during past famines.*—There has been no famine in the district.

17. *Accessibility for relief.*—The total length of the roads maintained by the local bodies in the district is 1,383 miles. Besides the coast road from Baindur to Hosdrug there are seven well-traced ghat roads which communicate with the country above the ghats. The hilly character of the country prevents several of the interior villages from partaking to the full extent of the advantages derivable from the existing road communications. Several of the valleys into which an ordinary village divides itself are more or less inaccessible except by winding and rugged foot-paths. Except during the months of the south-west monsoon (i.e., from about the middle of May to about the middle of September), communication by sea is easy and regular. Within the reach of the influence of the tide, the rivers are used for navigation, and great facilities for traffic up and down portions of the coast are afforded by the back-waters. During the months of the south-west monsoon, however, the district used to be isolated, to a great extent, but the extension of the railway from Azhikkal to Mangalore has removed this isolation.

APPENDIX I.

Statistical table for (fasli 1330) 1920-21.

Taluk.	Number and area of villages exclusive of tributary states.				Deduct area of			
	Ryotwari.				Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.	Area for which returns are not available.	Total.
	Number.	Area.						
		Government.	Minor inam.	Total.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.
Mangalore	180	263,941	..	263,941	17,470	1,183	..	18,653
Kasaragod	114	487,597	..	487,597	25,218	13,862	..	39,080
Uppinangadi	182	793,165	..	793,165	315,973	267,029	..	583,002
Udipi	115	228,186	..	228,186	14,417	2,987	..	17,404
Coondapur	103	396,189	..	396,189	14,559	128,500	..	143,059
Karkal	105	402,374	..	402,374	30,592	97,946	..	128,538
Total ..	799	25,71,452	..	25,71,452	418,229	511,507	..	929,736

Taluk.	Remainder arable area (Government and inam.)	Area in occupation.		Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Incidence of land revenue per head.
		Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.				
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
Mangalore	245,288	97,417	51,486	60·70	6,63,774	303,593	2 3 0
Kasaragod	448,517	124,267	155,766	62·44	4,54,873	256,931	1 12 4
Uppinangadi	210,163	108,106	33,415	67·34	3,94,974	193,779	2 0 7
Udipi	210,782	83,471	40,092	58·62	4,24,463	209,909	2 0 4
Coondapur	253,130	74,493	28,830	40·82	3,16,304	139,350	2 4 4
Karkal	273,836	78,625	37,173	42·29	2,90,053	139,641	2 1 2
Total ..	16,41,716	566,379	346,762	55·62	25,44,431	*12,43,203	2 0 9

* Exclusive of the figures of the Amindivi islands.

APPENDIX II.

Rent roll of Government land for fasli 1330.

Taluk	Total holdings.			Pattas Paying			
				Rs. 10 and less.		Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	
	Number.	Assessment.	Average assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		RS.	RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.
Mangalore	22,750	5,20,609	22 14 2	14,384	37,777	3,917	74,276
Kasaragod	26,001	4,54,350	17 7 7	18,531	54,225	3,981	64,334
Uppinangadi	12,397	4,06,554	32 12 9	4,877	18,040	3,802	70,797
Udipi	22,195	4,64,296	20 7 6	13,745	40,826	4,587	77,432
Coondapur	20,202	3,40,371	16 13 7	13,189	41,472	4,293	68,262
Karkal	11,121	2,96,146	26 10 1	5,773	16,894	2,818	51,061
Total ..	114,666	24,72,326	21 8 11	70,499	2,09,234	23,398	4,06,162

Paying—*cont.*

Taluk.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.		Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.		Over Rs. 100.	
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Mangalore	1,705	71,127	1,661	1,09,851	1,033	2,27,578
Kasaragod	1,423	45,987	1,166	65,107	900	2,14,996
Uppinangadi	1,500	58,831	1,334	88,824	884	1,70,061
Udipi	1,984	68,849	1,125	63,837	754	1,18,352
Coondapur	1,258	48,467	932	63,919	530	1,18,252
Karkal	1,123	43,397	848	58,122	559	1,16,673
Total ..	8,993	3,36,358	7,066	4,49,660	4,710	10,70,912

APPENDIX III.

Cropping in representative years *. caps 1-

Taluks.	Cereals.			Pulses.		Vegetables and fruit trees.	Condiments and spices.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Mangalore	112,675	490	..	4,039	7,770	1,904	692
Kasaragod	109,719	2,496	121	2,962	2,867	2,604	3,611
Uppinangadi	115,763	1,498	..	1,319	1,514	4,731	3,660
Udipi	93,915	565	..	7,897	6,014	3,410	1,216
Coondapoor	69,525	159	..	4,917	4,147	1,165	451
Karkal	93,126	1,140	..	2,635	1,902	3,760	1,988
Total ..	594,723	6,348	121	23,769	24,214	17,574	11,618

Taluks.	Industrial crops.				Miscellaneous.	Total first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.
	Fibres.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Tobacco.				
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Mangalore	32	5,465	759	1	2,110	135,937	43,528	92,409
Kasaragod	222	21,098	522	1,366	4,563	152,151	27,253	104,898
Uppinangadi	4	2,336	329	228	15,666	147,048	40,182	106,866
Udipi	111	9,574	617	10	888	124,217	41,356	82,861
Coondapoor	35	6,593	797	..	3,472	91,261	17,918	73,343
Karkal	..	3,515	180	6	1,926	110,178	32,370	77,808
Total ..	404	48,581	3,204	1,611	29,625	760,792	202,607	538,185

* The last five years of the decennium ending fasli 1330 were taken as representative years.

APPENDIX IV.

Agricultural stock. ₹ caps 1-

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mangalore	21,551	42,878	25,658	24,767	5,932	3,976	4,347
Kasaragod	35,627	16,122	29,154	4,615	4,738	29,479	6,092
Uppinangadi	48,435	32,469	31,159	24,118	5,581	3,952	3,965
Udipi	30,200	26,578	31,062	27,128	5,006	2,518	1,649
Coondapoor	26,345	16,178	3,603	22,741	4,455	2,245	605
Karkal	32,796	30,255	25,894	26,378	4,029	2,883	1,108
Total ..	194,954	164,480	146,530	129,747	29,741	45,053	17,766

14

Taluk.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Sugar mills.	Oil mills.	Looms.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Mangalore	203	..	1,564	59,931	1,447	132	112	1,135
Kasaragod	26	..	816	42,244	1,500	384	693	1,578
Uppinangadi	22	..	1,150	60,947	34	35	125	68
Udipi	83	..	1,065	36,853	2,099	183	369	430
Coondapoor	26	..	1,147	24,751	1,979	162	279	70
Karkal	29	..	1,030	50,400	32	33	111	63
Total ..	389	..	6,772	275,166	7,091	929	1,689	3,344

Appendix V. Water Supply and Irrigation. — Nil

Appendix V-A. No. of minor works the ayakat of which is ~~nil~~ etc., — Nil.

APPENDIX

Revenue for a

Fasli. (1)	Assessment.			Remissions.		
	Charge on holdings. (2)	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation. (3)	Total. (4)	Due to season.		Fixed and other. (7)
				Waste. (5)	Others. (6)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1276 (1866-67)	13 79,731	15,285	13,95,016	..	12,819	23,539
1277 (1867-68)	13,83,138	13,384	13,96,522	..	12,175	22,784
1278 (1868-69)	13,85,104	9,681	13,94,785	..	11,559	30,781
1279 (1869-70)	12,72,309	9,958	12,82,267	..	14,026	55,588
1280 (1870-71)	12,74,635	15,654	12,90,289	..	14,443	55,569
Average ..	13,38,983	12,792	13,51,775	..	13,010	37,652
1281 (1871-72)	12,75,496	11,645	12,87,141	..	14,605	55,453
1282 (1872-73)	12,76,657	10,211	12,86,868	..	14,905	55,575
1283 (1873-74)	12,78,066	10,574	12,88,640	3,375	11,936	55,612
1284 (1874-75)	12,81,171	15,488	12,96,659	3,451	11,305	56,001
1285 (1875-76)	12,82,882	20,446	13,03,328	3,168	11,410	56,094
Average ..	12,78,854	13,673	12,92,527	1,999	12,832	55,747
1286 (1876-77)	12,83,816	22,361	13,06,177	3,554	11,065	56,075
1287 (1877-78)	12,86,217	13,235	12,99,452	3,658	10,806	56,067
1288 (1878-79)	12,86,776	22,895	13,09,671	3,718	10,546	55,999
1289 (1879-80)	12,87,839	9,219	12,97,058	3,554	10,862	55,999
1290 (1880-81)	12,88,590	11,600	13,00,190	3,710	10,886	55,998
Average ..	12,86,647	15,862	13,02,509	3,639	10,833	56,027
1291 (1881-82)	12,89,234	21,751	13,10,985	3,925	11,149	55,974
1292 (1882-83)	13,69,561	14,242	13,83,803	4,179	11,441	55,963
1293 (1883-84)	13,62,774	9,921	13,72,695	4,337	11,934	47,585
1294 (1884-85)	13,69,392	5,825	13,75,217	5,487	3,190	56,545
1295 (1885-86)	13,71,480	5,151	13,76,631	5,797	3,485	58,098
Average ..	13,52,488	11,378	13,63,866	4,745	8,240	54,833
1296 (1886-87)	13,72,959	6,224	13,79,183	6,202	3,650	57,844
1297 (1887-88)	13,75,177	5,420	13,80,597	6,042	3,657	57,836
1298 (1888-89)	13,77,252	5,221	13,82,473	5,955	3,646	57,734
1299 (1889-90)	13,79,340	3,908	13,83,248	6,277	3,443	57,776
1300 (1890-91)	13,81,500	4,638	13,86,138	6,584	3,440	57,774
Average ..	13,77,245	5,083	13,82,328	6,212	3,567	57,793
1301 (1891-92)	13,83,543	4,511	13,88,054	6,858	3,437	(a) 23,807
1302 (1892-93)	13,85,595	4,887	13,90,482	6,900	3,497	(a) 23,792
1303 (1893-94)	13,88,138	4,743	13,92,881	7,075	3,450	23,783
1304 (1894-95)	13,90,723	5,757	13,96,480	6,896	1,708	24,071
1305 (1895-96)	13,88,486	4,888	13,93,374	6,503	1,528	20,224
Average ..	13,87,297	4,957	13,92,254	6,847	2,724	23,135
1306 (1896-97)	13,89,460	7,490	13,96,950	6,252	1,339	19,245
1307 (1897-98)	13,91,914	6,797	13,98,711	6,256	1,251	19,211
1308 (1898-99)	13,93,650	8,346	14,01,996	6,046	1,043	19,276
1309 (1899-00)	13,94,582	8,146	14,02,728	5,684	1,043	19,244
1310 (1900-01)	13,96,149	7,263	14,03,412	5,987	1,043	19,089
Average ..	13,93,151	7,608	14,00,759	6,035	1,143	19,213

(a) Exclusive of Government contribution of Rs. 33,975.

VI.

series of years.

Total. (8)	Net demand (current). (9)	Miscellaneous revenue. (10)	Total revenue demand. (11)	Amount of beris deductions for religious institutions. (12)	Settled demand (ryotwar). (13)	Fasli. (14)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36,858	13,58,658	24,444	13,83,102	..	13,83,102	1276 (1866-67).
34,959	13,61,563	31,962	13,93,525	..	13,93,525	1277 (1867-68).
42,370	13,52,415	54,226	14,06,641	..	14,06,641	1278 (1868-69).
69,614	12,12,653	44,577	12,57,230	..	12,57,230	1279 (1869-70).
70,012	12,20,277	42,512	12,62,789	..	12,62,789	1280 (1870-71).
50,662	13,01,113	39,544	13,40,657	..	13,40,657	Average.
70,058	12,17,083	40,873	12,57,956	..	12,57,956	1281 (1871-72).
70,480	12,16,388	49,518	12,65,906	..	12,65,906	1282 (1872-73).
70,923	12,17,717	49,951	12,67,668	..	12,67,668	1283 (1873-74).
70,757	12,25,902	61,676	12,87,578	..	12,87,578	1284 (1874-75).
70,672	12,32,656	36,147	12,68,803	..	12,68,803	1285 (1875-76).
70,578	12,21,949	47,633	12,69,582	..	12,69,582	Average.
70,694	12,35,483	59,811	12,95,294	..	12,95,294	1286 (1876-77).
70,531	12,28,921	52,743	12,81,664	..	12,81,664	1287 (1877-78).
70,263	12,39,408	48,732	12,88,140	..	12,88,140	1288 (1878-79).
70,415	12,26,643	33,485	12,60,128	..	12,60,128	1289 (1879-80).
70,594	12,29,596	39,649	12,69,245	..	12,69,245	1290 (1880-81).
70,499	12,32,010	46,884	12,78,894	..	12,78,894	Average.
71,048	12,39,937	36,744	12,76,681	..	12,76,681	1291 (1881-82).
71,583	13,12,220	38,230	13,50,450	72,141	12,78,309	1292 (1882-83).
63,856	13,08,839	55,698	13,64,537	73,636	12,90,901	1293 (1883-84).
65,222	13,09,995	43,933	13,53,928	73,650	12,80,278	1294 (1884-85).
67,380	13,09,251	45,205	13,54,456	73,725	12,80,731	1295 (1885-86).
67,818	12,96,048	43,962	13,40,010	58,630	12,81,380	Average.
67,696	13,11,487	43,772	13,55,259	73,961	12,81,298	1296 (1886-87).
67,537	13,13,060	51,251	13,64,311	73,994	12,90,317	1297 (1887-88).
67,335	13,15,138	38,205	13,53,343	74,033	12,79,310	1298 (1888-89).
67,496	13,15,752	42,899	13,58,651	74,145	12,84,506	1299 (1889-90).
67,798	13,13,340	40,954	13,59,294	74,131	12,85,163	1300 (1890-91).
67,572	13,14,756	43,416	13,58,172	74,053	12,84,119	Average
84,102	13,53,952	50,322	14,04,274	74,197	13,30,077	1301 (1891-92).
84,189	13,56,293	90,306	14,46,599	74,366	13,72,233	1302 (1892-93).
84,308	13,58,578	86,780	14,45,358	74,388	13,70,970	1303 (1893-94).
82,675	13,63,805	57,202	14,21,007	74,408	13,46,599	1304 (1894-95).
28,255	13,65,119	66,821	14,31,940	74,502	13,57,438	1305 (1895-96).
32,706	13,59,548	70,286	14,29,834	74,371	13,55,463	Average.
26,836	13,70,114	68,788	14,38,902	74,652	13,64,250	1306 (1896-97).
26,718	13,71,993	58,069	14,30,062	74,880	13,55,182	1307 (1897-98).
26,865	13,75,631	49,603	14,25,234	74,915	13,50,319	1308 (1898-99).
25,931	13,75,807	67,914	14,44,721	74,948	13,69,773	1309 (1899-1900).
26,119	13,77,293	50,402	14,27,695	75,101	13,52,594	1310 (1900-1901).
26,391	13,74,868	58,955	14,33,823	74,899	13,58,424	Average.

APPENDIX X

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1311 (1901-02).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,603	14,14,711
1312 (1902-03).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,122	16,49,405
1313 (1903-04).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,170	21,41,096
1314 (1904-05).	248,48	490,250	9,484	748,216	1,10,580	22,29,007	..	..	12,985	23,52,572
1315 (1905-06).	258,73	490,079	6,906	755,718	1,13,227	22,28,577	..	..	8,828	23,50,632
Average ..	253,60	490,165	8,195	751,967	1,11,903	22,28,792	..	..	12,142	19,81,683
1316 (1906-07).	260,79	490,296	5,942	757,030	1,14,867	22,29,270	..	..	6,978	23,51,115
1317 (1907-08).	263,76	490,661	6,284	760,705	1,17,094	22,30,232	..	..	7,044	23,54,370
1318 (1908-09)	290,48	491,148	5,736	787,367	1,24,613	22,31,727	..	..	6,374	23,62,714
319 (1909-10).	295,984	491,768	6,258	794,0.0	1,28,482	22,33,547	..	..	6,343	23,68.372
320 (1910-11).	300,011	492,295	5,564	797,870	1,31,818	22,35,220	..	..	6,414	23,73,452
Average ..	282,206	491,233	5,957	779,396	1,23,375	22,31,999	..	..	6,631	23,62,005
321 (1911-12).	304,806	492,833	5,527	803,166	1,36,101	22,36,561	..	..	6,839	23,79,501
322 (1912-13).	308,335	493,104	11,609	813,048	1,39,061	22,37,295	..	..	12,768	23,89,124
1323 (1913-14)	316,975	493,390	11,104	821,469	1,43,31	22,38,092	..	..	17,306	23,98,718
1324 (1914-15).	402,573	422,620	11,104	836,297	4,99,24	18,97,101	..	..	17,306	24,13,652
1325 (1915-16).	418,163	422,942	11,213	852,318	5,14,26	18,98,383	..	..	23,730	24,36,378
Total ..	1,750,852	2,324,080	56,557	41,26,298	1,431,987	10,597,432	..	..	77,949	1,20,17,268
Average ..	350,170	464,978	10,111	825,260	2,86,397	21,01,486	..	..	15,590	24,03,474
1326 (1916-17)	434,277	423,344	12,368	869,989	5,31,454	19,00,087	..	..	20,040	24,51,581
1327 (1917-18).	450,455	423,524	11,033	885,012	5,45,391	19,00,817	..	..	16,490	24,62,698
1328 (1918-19)	462,080	423,619	12,909	898,608	5,55,182	19,01,271	..	..	13,442	24,69,895
1329 (1919-20).	473,093	423,643	12,697	909,433	5,64,466	19,01,456	..	..	14,422	24,80,343
1330 (1920-21).	480,947	423,695	11,031	915,673	5,70,632	19,01,694	..	..	10,829	24,83,155
Total ..	2,300,852	2,117,825	60,038	4,478,715	27,67,125	95,05,324	..	..	75,223	1,23,47,672
Average ..	460,170	423,565	12,008	895,743	5,53,425	19,01,065	..	..	15,045	24,69,534

Press
Please carry out the corrections carefully
7.3.23

VI ~~Typed~~

for a series of years—*cont.*

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari.)	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,885	..	1,043	19,042	25,970	13,88,741	56,666	14,45,407	76,337	13,69,070	1311 (1901-02).
5,876	..	842	1,89,747	1,96,465	14,52,940	52,251	15,05,191	76,337	14,28,854	1312 (1902-03).
4,592	..	8	5,27,830	5,32,430	16,08,666	52,983	16,61,649	76,349	15,85,300	1313 (1903-04).
..	..	..	6,15,402	6,15,402	17,37,170	36,314	17,73,484	76,600	16,96,884	1314 (1904-05).
..	..	..	4,72,998	4,72,998	18,77,634	68,898	19,46,532	1,17,720	18,28,812	1315 (1905-06).
3,271	..	378	3,65,004	3,68,653	16,13,030	53,422	16,66,452	84,668	15,81,784	Average.
..	..	..	3,86,510	3,86,510	19,64,605	54,088	20,18,693	1,17,370	19,01,323	1316 (1906-07).
..	..	..	3,11,908	3,11,908	20,42,462	78,632	21,21,094	1,17,395	20,03,699	1317 (1907-08).
..	..	..	2,48,435	2,48,435	21,14,279	69,603	21,83,882	1,17,355	20,66,529	1318 (1908-09).
..	..	..	1,90,791	1,90,791	21,77,581	52,119	22,29,700	1,17,376	21,12,324	1319 (1909-10).
..	..	..	1,42,035	1,42,035	22,31,417	58,288	22,89,705	1,17,205	21,72,502	1320 (1910-11).
..	..	..	2,55,93[illegible]	2,55,93[illegible]	21,06,069	62,546	21,68,615	1,17,339	26,51,276	Average.
..	..	..	99,526	99,526	22,79,975	78,188	23,58,163	1,17,065	22,41,098	1321 (1911-12).
..	..	..	61,[illegible]	61,571	23,27,55[illegible]	73,782	24,01,335	1,17,089	22 84,246	1322 (1912-13).
..	..	..	29,[illegible]	29,374	23,69,33[illegible]	1,37,803	25,07,142	1,17,151	23,89,991	1323 (1913-14).
..	..	..	6,1[illegible]	6,132	24,07,52	2,02,519	26,10,039	1,17,276	24 92,763	1324 (1914-15).
..	..	..	1,9[illegible]	1,968	24,34,410	2,13,773	26,48,183	1,17,222	25,30,961	1325 (1915-16)
..	..	..	1,88,571	198,571	1,18,18,797	7,06,065	1,25,24,862	5,85,903	1,19,39,059	Total.
..	..	..	3[illegible]	39,714	23,63,759	1,41,213	25,04,972	117,161	23,87,812	Average.
..	..	..	2,553	2,553	24,49,028	1,85,814	26,34,842	1,17,141	25,17,701	1326 (1916-17).
..	..	..	[illegible]	2,836	24,59,862	84,654	25,44,516	1,17,0[illegible]	24,27,441	327 (1917-18).
..	..	..	1,5[illegible]	1,530	24,68,365	1,47,086	26,15,451	1,17,09[illegible]	24,98,36[illegible]	328 (1918-19).
..	..	..	1,30[illegible]	1,308	24 79,035	1,45,856	26,24,891	1,17,132	25,07,75[illegible]	329 (1919-20).
..	..	..	95[illegible]	954	24,82,201	1,79,401	26,61,602	1,17,171	25,[illegible]	330 (1920-21).
..	..	..	9,181	9,181	1,23,38,401	7,42,811	1,30,81,802	5,85,616	119.5 61	Total.
..	..	..	1,83[illegible]	1,836	24,67,69[illegible]	1,48,562	26,16,260	1,17,122	1,9[illegible]	Average

998 10 8 1 6 57 32 68 374 39714 2836 30 4 51 1 7 1 44431 1 1 1

APPENDIX VII.

Meteorological Statements.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Mangalore, based on data up to 1920.

Month.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.
	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.
January	79·6	19·3	89·2	69·9
February...	80·3	16·4	88·5	72·1
March	82·4	14·6	89·7	75·1
April	85·1	13·5	91·8	78·3
May	84·9	12·7	91·2	78·5
June	79·9	10·7	85·2	74·5
July	79·1	9·9	84·0	74·1
August	78·8	9·6	83·6	74·0
September	79·2	10·2	84·8	74·1
October	80·2	11·5	85·9	74·4
November	80·5	14·2	87·6	73·4
December...	79·7	18·5	88·9	70·4
Average ...	80·8	13·4	...	...

APPENDIX VII

Meteorological Statement.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Mangalore, based on data up to 1920.

Month.	Mean temperature.	Mean daily range of temperature.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.
	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.
January	79·6	19·8	89·2	69·0
February...	80·3	16·4	85·5	73·1
March	82·4	14·6	89·7	74·1
April	83·1	13·5	91·8	73·3
May	84·3	12·7	91·2	76·5
June	79·9	10·7	85·3	74·5
July	79·1	9·9	84·0	74·1
August	78·8	9·6	83·6	73·9
September	79·3	10·2	84·3	74·1
October	80·3	11·5	85·9	74·4
November	80·5	14·2	87·6	73·4
December...	79·7	18·5	88·9	71·4
Average ...	80·8	13·4	...	...

APPENDIX VIII.

Average rainfall of the district in inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	..	..	0·34	0·26	0·70	36·05	40 21	20·06	10·58	17·43	0·79	..	126·42
1871	4·93	0·56	0·49	1·65	9·22	39·99	48·28	16·62	15·33	8·06	2·98	0·07	148·18
1872	..	..	..	0·61	7·84	43·07	71·64	32·71	12·36	3·27	1·06	0·53	173·09
1873	..	0·47	..	1·87	7·55	40·83	28·05	16·20	11·50	7·85	0·04	0·45	114·81
1874	..	..	..	1·55	23·57	37·56	57 06	21·74	26·77	11·10	4·09	0·34	183·78
1875	..	..	0·09	0·59	2·14	31·07	40·17	25·16	10·79	3·58	0·79	0·19	114·57
1876	..	..	0·98	1·50	1·19	34·90	49 06	20·81	7·34	0·76	0·59	0·05	117·18
1877	..	..	..	1·29	1·20	41·28	23·71	33·92	19·20	1·98	1·48	0 92	124·98
1878	..	..	0·02	1·70	6·06	45·21	31·52	48·13	31·96	10·67	1·87	1·47	178·61
1879	..	..	0·34	0·71	26·12	34·57	28·03	33·57	8·11	9·54	2·17	0·19	143·35
1880	..	..	0·01	2·41	4·94	37·68	42·47	10·84	9·09	7·50	5·06	1·06	121·06
1881	..	..	0·19	0·48	5·02	22.97	15·61	34·07	10·25	2·75	7·63	0·02	98·99
1882	1·33	..	0 01	0·42	9·52	39 93	64·00	21·96	14·77	13·26	3·08	0·21	168·49
1883	..	..	0·04	2·91	3·29	35·83	56·73	28·29	12·35	11·98	3 24	0·83	155·49
1884	0·01	..	..	0·70	1·64	22·03	35·09	40 93	15·84	6·14	2·75	0·19	125·32
1885	..	..	0·12	0·03	1·95	47·17	44·87	26·99	6·07	10·78	1·63	2·12	141·73
1886	..	..	..	0·21	7·43	32·62	46·91	17·03	8·62	10·46	3·08	0·22	126·58
1887	..	..	0·06	1·62	2·10	51·90	40·14	16·15	12·35	18·61	5·58	0·04	148·55
1888	0·04	..	..	1 98	5·97	55·33	36·24	32·68	4·77	4·81	5·33	0·12	147 27
1889	0·14	..	..	1·05	5·20	61·21	40·67	29·63	14·80	13·86	0·64	1·68	168·88
1890	..	0·03	0·44	2·31	4·37	37·13	52·64	20·70	5·66	6·49	2·49	0·29	132·55
1891	..	0·14	0·19	0·91	1·29	31·71	41·89	19·27	8·90	10·13	2.06	.	116·49
1892	..	..	0·01	4·53	17·87	14·82	68·03	39 69	13·95	14·19	2·72	0·08	175·89
1893	..	0·03	0·11	1·55	13·15	43·14	37 50	20·52	13·20	9·39	6·07	..	144·66
1894	..	0·28	0·74	4·23	0·62	35·68	35·55	44·12	12·70	8·25	1·04	..	143·21
1895	..	..	0·01	1·94	1·92	40·99	60·50	23 79	5·67	9·72	1·43	..	145·97
1896	..	..	..	2·03	5·78	46·96	41·17	47·18	6·20	5·23	3·48	0·46	158·49
1897	..	0·06	..	1·85	3·77	45·71	63·25	36·22	21·00	8·68	0·57	..	181·11
1898	..	0·03	0·06	2·32	3·22	44·79	48·94	18·55	20·14	12·07	5·04	0·23	155·39
1899	..	..	0·10	9·96	5·74	44·49	15·79	15·53	10·74	5·87	0·19	..	108·41
1900	..	..	..	0·63	0·57	46·97	55·64	27·57	16·87	4·79	0·49	0·42	153·95
1901	0·14	0·05	0·74	2·86	4·96	46·09	42·36	25·12	6·50	5·96	8·31	1·23	144·32
1902	0·18	0·03	0·25	0·57	3·85	29·27	65·09	22·23	34·20	6·75	3·29	4·74	170·45
1903	0·07	..	..	0·12	9·21	24·10	61·19	26·06	15·82	11·44	4·74	0·32	153·07
1904	0·18	..	0·09	0·96	4·85	47·91	49 12	18·77	12·47	6·77	0·13	..	141·25
1905	..	..	..	0·09	4·93	41·93	39·40	27·91	8·26	12·15	2·16	..	136·83
1906	0·91	..	..	0·01	2·53	27·27	54·86	26·52	12·43	6·61	1·49	2·12	134·75
1907	0·39	..	0 35	4·04	1·12	37·20	49·06	49·53	8·05	5·19	3 70	0·96	159·59
1908	..	0·20	0·01	2·25	2·64	35·75	85·88	35·31	5·75	3·10	0 04	..	170·93
1909	0·28	0·08	0·02	0·21	15·12	43·43	55·40	16·10	11·33	3·[illegible]	2·66	0·52	148·78
1910	..	..	0·13	0·50	2·29	47 73	26·38	32·40	19·52	8·14	4·67	..	141·76
1911	..	..	..	0·06	3·59	41·13	36·55	24·62	4·93	9·24	2·24	1·26	123·62
1912	0·08	..	0·02	0·75	3·37	40·31	50·91	42·28	6·74	14·62	2·83	0·04	161·95
1913	..	..	..	0 66	3·83	37·72	42·63	17·97	8·58	12·58	0·08	0·48	125·83
1914	..	..	..	0·02	2·39	34·54	63·38	40·47	13·74	8·67	5·23	2·52	170·96
1915	..	0·12	0·03	1·78	3·38	34·36	39·58	16·30	12·38	7·75	6·35	0·10	122·13
1916	..	..	..	0·83	4·81	52·63	27·22	27·03	23·75	9·76	7·57	0 01	153·61
1917	..	1·30	0·22	0·50	3·27	54·45	34·16	27·00	18·20	14·50	2·64	..	156·24
1918	0·15	0·26	0·22	0·23	34·89	30·73	14·57	21 09	5·73	3·38	8·59	1·25	121·09
1919	..	..	..	0·10	4·42	31·13	44·84	28·89	10·91	10·90	6·66	0·54	138·39
Average—1870—1919.	0·18	0·07	0·13	1·45	6.13	39·22	44·85	27·32	12·74	8·63	3·06	0·57	144·38
	0·38			7·58		124·16				12·26			
1920	0·06	..	..	3·16	1·58	44·58	50·07	23·61	7·17	5·12	3 42	..	139·07

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Average number of wet days.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Years.
..	..	1	1	2	25	30	25	16	18	3	..	121	1870
3	1	1	4	12	26	28	20	20	10	6	..	131	1871
..	..	..	1	3	22	29	27	18	8	2	1	111	1872
..	1	..	2	8	27	27	16	17	12	..	1	111	1873
..	..	..	2	17	27	30	22	24	12	4	1	139	1874
..	..	1	1	4	24	29	23	17	5	2	..	106	1875
..	..	2	2	3	22	30	28	13	2	1	..	103	1876
..	..	..	2	4	25	26	25	19	17	3	1	122	1877
..	..	..	1	7	23	24	26	27	12	3	1	124	1878
..	..	1	2	13	28	27	28	15	12	3	1	130	1879
..	..	..	3	5	28	30	18	19	9	9	2	123	1880
..	..	1	1	9	24	25	27	19	5	11	..	122	1881
3	..	..	1	9	25	31	22	19	12	6	..	128	1882
..	..	..	5	6	28	29	22	14	15	4	2	125	1883
..	..	..	1	3	19	28	29	25	11	5	1	122	1884
..	..	..	..	4	27	29	23	12	14	2	4	115	1885
..	..	..	1	10	25	27	24	14	15	3	1	120	1886
..	..	..	3	5	27	28	21	13	12	8	..	117	1887
..	..	..	3	8	27	29	29	10	8	6	..	120	1888
..	..	..	2	7	27	29	28	15	13	2	2	125	1889
..	..	1	5	6	29	27	18	16	10	4	1	117	1890
..	..	..	2	3	22	28	26	16	12	4	..	113	1891
..	..	..	6	14	20	31	31	22	15	3	..	142	1892
..	..	..	2	12	25	30	26	16	13	7	..	131	1893
..	1	1	6	1	27	29	26	19	12	2	..	124	1894
..	..	..	3	4	21	30	29	12	12	2	..	113	1895
..	..	..	3	7	26	30	29	10	7	6	1	119	1896
..	..	..	3	5	20	29	29	20	9	1	..	116	1897
..	..	..	4	5	25	31	22	22	17	7	1	134	1898
..	..	..	11	7	22	21	19	11	9	..	..	100	1899
..	..	..	1	1	22	29	27	22	7	1	1	111	1900
..	..	1	4	8	25	29	26	9	7	10	2	121	1901
..	..	..	1	6	20	29	20	22	10	5	5	118	1902
..	..	..	..	11	21	30	26	21	13	6	1	129	1903
..	..	..	2	7	27	29	23	18	11	..	..	117	1904
..	..	..	..	8	22	28	27	13	13	3	..	114	1905
1	..	..	..	5	21	29	24	18	9	2	8	117	1906
1	..	..	6	2	25	26	30	13	7	5	2	117	1907
..	..	..	3	4	21	31	29	11	7	..	..	106	1908
1	..	..	1	6	24	30	21	19	6	4	..	112	1909
..	..	..	1	3	27	21	29	24	12	6	..	123	1910
..	..	..	..	6	23	28	25	11	11	4	2	110	1911
..	..	..	2	6	26	30	29	11	14	4	..	122	1912
..	..	..	2	6	25	28	25	11	9	..	1	107	1913
..	..	..	..	6	24	30	29	15	11	4	3	122	1914
..	..	1	3	5	18	24	19	16	10	8	..	104	1915
..	..	..	2	8	30	25	23	24	13	8	..	133	1916
..	2	1	1	2	29	24	26	20	17	5	..	127	1917
..	..	..	1	19	26	17	26	10	6	11	1	117	1918
..	..	..	..	7	27	29	28	14	15	8	1	129	1919
..	..	..	2	7	25	28	25	17	11	4	1	120	Average—1870—1919.
	..		9		95				16				
..	..	..	3	2	26	31	28	13	10	6	..	119	1920

APPENDIX IX.

Variations of the rainfall in inches (1870—1919).

Recording station. (1)	Years or period. (2)	January to March. (3)	April. (4)	May. (5)	June. (6)	July. (7)	August. (8)	September. (9)	October. (10)	November. (11)	December. (12)	Total. (13)
Hosdrug ..	Maximum 1912 ..	..	0·73	4·20	49·57	55·06	57·86	7·58	18·92	1·56	..	195·43
	Minimum 1899 ..	..	11·15	5·98	34·56	18·08	7·62	7·60	5·01	0·01	..	90·01
	Average 1880–1919 ..	0·31	1·89	6·61	39·07	38·97	21·71	9·21	6·90	3·08	0·48	128·23
Kasaragod ..	Maximum 1878 ..	..	2·12	9·20	54·55	29·29	43·74	31·33	10·50	5·83	2·57	189·13
	Minimum 1881 ..	..	0·03	6·39	22·30	12·20	31·62	6·95	1·85	7·35	..	88·69
	Average 1870–1919 ..	2·13	1·51	7·34	38·13	37·87	22·38	10·01	7·20	2·94	0·56	130·07
Puttur (Upinangadi).	Maximum 1900 ..	..	0·49	0·93	43·73	55·50	32·53	11·85	56 45	1·84	0·30	203·62
	Minimum 1881 ..	0·30	0·69	4·90	20·83	15·78	41·29	8·69	2·14	10·35	..	104·97
	Average 1870–1919 ..	0·70	1·87	5·95	35·63	45·19	27·52	12 35	11·76	4·12	0·66	145·75
Beltangadi ..	Maximum 1897 ..	0·06	1·81	3 52	41·45	79·31	52·12	20 22	12·19	..	..	210 68
	Minimum 1881 ..	0 82	1·15	2·74	22·09	30·35	39·48	13·00	3·00	9·06	..	121·69
	Average 1880–1919 ..	0·39	2·07	5·24	39·96	57·23	35 62	15 00	12·53	4·77	0·91	173·73
Bantval ..	Maximum 1901 ..	0·16	4·94	3·97	55·04	44·55	29·48	89·63	6·48	8 07	1·18	243·50
	Minimum 1881 ..	0·10	..	2 40	25·55	14·32	34·68	10·77	3·13	6·89	0·15	97·39
	Average 1880–1919 ..	0·17	1·34	4·59	39 19	45 30	26·94	13·72	8·88	3 42	0·31	144·36
Mangalore ..	Maximum 1878 ..	0·05	4·85	8·93	47·61	38·27	43·92	29·48	12·44	1 30	0·44	182 30
	Minimum 1899 ..	..	11·66	4·05		10·91	12·92	7·26	5·30	0·02	0·02	89 36
	Average 1870–1919 ..	0·34	1·36	6·54	37·22 37·52	38·13	25·25	11·17	7·85	2·73	0·46	129 33
Mulki ..	Maximum 1914 ..	..	..	1·46	37·84	55·19	48 31	12·77	11·30	6·02	0·38	173·77
	Minimum 1911 ..	..	0·01	4·15	42·26	24·17	19·71	1·96	6·47	1 81	0·77	101·31
	Average 1901–1919 ..	0·17	1·07	6·38	38·50	40·40	24·82	13·07	7·03	3·09	0·47	135·00
Karkal ..	Maximum 1897 ..	..	1·52	2·91	53·33	92·88	49·69	25·30	13·10	0·42	..	239·18
	Minimum 1881 ..	0·25	0·70	6·35	27·50	19·79	42·10	12·65	3·60	8·20	..	121·14
	Average 1880–1919 ..	0·36	1·90	5·94	45·63	58·66	37·27	16·10	13·06	4·66	1·06	184·64
Udipi ..	Maximum 1909 ..	1·09	..	6·54	33·99	47·00	16·75	93 52	0·81	2·57	..	202·27
	Minimum 1881 ..	0·25	0 28	5 34	20·41	10·40	26 94	10·53	4·49	5·03	..	83·67
	Average 1870–1919 ..	0·22	0·89	5·53	38·58	44·71	27·21	14·32	7·62	2·34	0·42	141·84
Coondapur ..	Maximum 1874 ..	..	..	26·39	39·17	65·10	24·88	30·74	9·08	3·75	..	199·11
	Minimum 1881 ..	0·03	..	6·67	23·52	13 78	22·51	12·49	3·37	4·70	..	87·07
	Average 1870–1919 ..	0·28	0·76	5·53	39 78	44·13	26·76	14·55	7.22	2·08	0·37	141·46
Baindur ..	Maximum 1906 ..	1·63	..	1·08	29 18	59·50	39·75	76·82	4·13	0·54	0·86	213·79
	Minimum 1911 ..	..	0·03	3·53	34·47	33·20	26·30	4·8.	6·91	1·65	0·19	111·17
	Average 1901–1919 ..	0·14	0·54	5·00	40·89	52·01	30·82	17·62	7·49	2·95	0·27	157·78
District ..	Maximum 1874 ..	..	1·55	23·57	37·56	57·06	21·74	26·77	11·10	4·09	0·34	183·78
	Minimum 1881 ..	0·19	0·48	5·02	22·97	15·61	34 07	10·25	2·75	7·63	0·02	98·99
	Average 1870–1919 ..	0·38	1·45	6·13	39·22	44·88	27·32	12·74	8·63	3·06	0·57	144·38

Prints Print 37·22 in col 6 in line with other figs against Minimum 1899

Please see decimal points are marked clearly.

APPENDIX X.

Prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Average monthly prices for the whole district.

Grain. (1)	July. (2)	August. (3)	September. (4)	October. (5)	November. (6)	December. (7)	January. (8)	February. (9)	March (10)	April. (11)	May. (12)	June. (13)	Annual average. (14)	Year. (July to June). (15)
Rice, 2nd sort.	13·5	14·1	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·8	14·1	14·6	15·4	15·2	14·9	13·8	13·9	1874–75.
	13·7	13·8	13·8	14·0	14·5	14·8	14·7	14·3	13·8	13·0	12·5	12·4	13·8	1875–76.
	12·5	12·4	12·7	12·5	10·7	10·6	9·3	9·5	10·1	10·7	9·6	8·6	10·8	1876–77.
	8·3	7·7	7·7	8·5	9·0	10·8	11·7	11·1	9·9	9·4	9·4	9·6	9·5	1877–78.
	9·8	10·0	10·5	10·8	10·2	10·0	10·2	10·4	10·5	10·8	10·9	10·9	10·4	1878–79.
	10·9	11·0	11·2	11·2	11·4	11·7	12·8	12 9	13 0	12 9	12·3	11·9	12·0	1879–80.
	12·1	12·0	12·4	12·6	13·3	13·7	14·8	16·2	16·7	16·9	16·5	16·7	14·4	1880–81.
	17·0	16·2	16·4	17·0	15·7	15·5	16·5	16·8	17·3	17·7	16·9	16·7	16 4	1881–82.
	15·3	13·9	13·4	12·6	13·0	14·7	16·7	17 0	16·6	14·8	14·1	13·8	14·7	1882–83.
	13·6	13·4	13·9	15·0	14·9	15·9	15·4	14·0	13 9	13·7	13·9	15·7	14·3	1883–84.
	13·4	13·5	14·0	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·3	14·4	14 4	14·3	14·0	13·0	14 5	1884–85.
	13·6	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·8	13·8	14·8	14·8	15 1	15·1	15·1	14·7	14·5	1885–86.
	14·5	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·4	15·4	15·7	15·8	15 8	16·0	15·5	15 3	1886–87.
	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·7	15 5	15 7	15·8	15 8	15·6	15·5	1887–88.
	15·4	15·2	15·1	14·7	14·2	14·7	14·8	14·3	14·2	13 8	12·9	12·7	14·3	1888–89.
	12 1	12·0	11·2	11·3	13·1	14·1	13·7	14·0	14·1	14·1	13·9	13·8	13·1	1889–90.
	14·2	14·0	14·0	14·2	14·3	14·7	15·2	15·3	15·4	15 2	14·9	14 5	14·7	*Average
	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·4	13·1	12·0	13·5	1890–91.
	11·4	11·8	11·0	10·8	11·8	12·9	12·6	12·2	11·9	11·9	11·9	11.9	11·8	1891–92.
	12·0	12·1	12·1	11·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·3	12·3	12 3	12 3	12·1	12·2	1892–93.
	12·1	12 0	11·9	11·7	11·9	12·0	12·4	12·7	12·6	12·9	12·8	12·5	12·3	1893–94.
	12·3	12·2	12·3	12·3	12·6	12·9	13·2	13·2	13 5	13·6	13·6	13·4	12·9	1894–95.
	13·2	13·1	13·1	13·2	13 4	13·6	13·7	13·7	13·8	13·8	13 9	13 8	13·5	1895–96.
	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·2	11·6	12·1	12·3	11·9	11·7	10·4	10·3	9·9	12·1	1896–97.
	9·2	7·9	7·7	8·6	10·3	10 8	10·8	10·9	11·1	11·5	11·3	11·1	10·1	1897–98.
	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·6	11·4	12·4	13·2	13·5	13·6	13·7	13 5	13·5	12·3	1898–99.
	13·2	11·6	11·1	11·2	11·4	10·9	10·1	9·8	9·9	9 8	9 3	8 4	10 6	1899–00.
	8·5	8·6	8·2	10·2	11·6	12·0	12·2	12·1	11·9	11·9	11 8	11·6	10·9	1900–01.
	11·6	11·8	11·2	11·4	11·8	12·2	12·3	12·2	12 2	12 2	12·1	11·8	11·9	Average.
	11·7	12·1	12 2	12·2	12·7	12·5	12·5	13 0	13·4	13·6	13·5	13·4	12·7	1901–02.
	13·1	13·0	12·9	13·2	13 8	13·4	13·3	13·5	13 5	13·6	13·1	11·9	13·2	1902–03.
	11·3	11·3	11·1	11·3	12·2	12 5	12·8	12·8	12 7	12·6	12·5	12·0	12·1	1903–04.
	11·9	12·0	12·3	12·9	13·2	13·1	12·5	12·1	12·2	12·2	11·8	11·6	12·3	1904–05.
	11·2	11·2	11·1	10·7	11·0	11 5	11·6	11·1	10·5	9 9	9 8	9·7	10·8	1905–06.
	9·3	8·9	8·8	9·3	9·9	10·1	10·1	10·0	10·0	9·3	9·0	8·8	9 4	1906–07.
	8·8	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·4	9·0	9 1	9·1	9.0	8·9	8 5	8·1	8·9	1907–08.
	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·1	8·1	8·1	8 2	8 5	8·9	9·0	9·0	8 8	8·4	1908–09.
	8·7	8·6	8·6	8·8	9·4	9·7	10·5	11·1	11·1	11·0	10 9	10·4	9·9	1909–10.
	10·1	9·8	9·8	9·9	10·1	10·2	11·1	11·3	11 3	11·2	10·6	10·2	10·5	1910–11.
	10·4	10·3	10·3	10·5	10·9	11·0	11·2	11·2	11·2	11·1	10·9	10·5	10·8	Average.
	10·1	10·1	10·0	9·4	9·3	9·1	9·1	9·2	9·2	8·6	8·3	8·1	9·2	1911–12.
	7·8	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·8	8·2	8·6	8·6	8·6	8·5	8·3	8·0	8·1	1912–13.
	7·9	7·9	8·3	8·7	9·0	9·2	9 1	8·9	8·8	8·7	8·6	8·4	8·6	1913–14.
	8·4	8·5	8·5	8·6	8·6	8·5	8 5	8 8	9·0	9·2	9·2	9 2	8·8	1914–15.
	9·0	8·8	8·5	7·9	8·1	8·1	8·4	8·4	8·5	8·4	7·9	7·7	8·3	1915–16.
	7·6	7·0	6·6	7·0	7·2	7·9	8·0	8 0	7·9	7·7	7·5	7·5	7·4	1916–17.
	7·5	7·4	7·0	7·0	7·5	7·9	8·0	7·9	7·6	7·3	6·8	6·6	7·4	1917–18.
	7·0	7·0	6·5	6·7	7·0	6·9	6 7	6·5	6·2	6·0	5 7	4·3	6 4	1918–19.
	4·2	3·4	4·0	4·3	5·3	5·0	4·5	4·6	4·9	5·1	5·1	5·1	4·6	1919–20.
	5·1	5·7	6·0	6·1	6·5	6·2	6·5	6·5	6·6	6·7	6·8	6·8	6·3	1920–21.
	7·5	7·4	7·3	7·4	7·6	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·6	7 4	7·2	7·5	Average.
	20·1	20·6	20·6	21·0	22·8	23·2	24·2	23·4	22·8	22·4	21·2	20·9	21·9	1874–75.
	19·7	19·6	19·7	20·4	20·4	19·8	18·9	18·5	18·5	17 4	17·7	17·5	19·0	1875–76.
	16·0	16·0	15·0	16·5	12·7	11·5	10·6	10·7	10·9	10·9	11·0	9·8	13·2	1876–77.
	9·8	9·2	9·2	10·0	11·7	12·4	12·1	11·6	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·5	10·8	1877–78.
	10·4	10·8	10·9	11·3	12·6	12·1	10·8	12·1	12·9	13·7	14·3	14·1	12	1878–79.
	13·3	13·2	13·2	13·8	14·9	14.9	15·8	16·2	16·1	15·4	15·1	14·8	14·7	1879–80.
	14·3	14·3	14·2	14·1	16·6	19·5	21·2	21·4	20·1	21·7	22·0	21 7	18·5	1880–81.
	21·5	21·4	20·9	21·3	20 8	21·2	22·5	21·3	21 0	20·3	20·5	19·7	21·0	1881–82.
	18·7	17·6	17·8	17·5	19·1	20·2	21·3	21·2	20·4	19·3	18·4	18·4	19·2	1882–83.
	18·4	17·5	17·0	18·0	19·6	21·7	22·5	20·7	20·2	20·0	19 6	19·6	19 6	1883–84.
	19·3	19·2	19·2	20·3	20·8	20·9	20·6	20·3	19·6	19·2	18·9	18·9	20 4	1884–85.
..	18·7	18·5	18.4	18·4	19·7	20·9	21·1	20·5	19·9	20·2	20·4	..	20·0	1885–86.
	19·0	18·3	18·8	19·9	21·0	22·3	22·9	22·7	22·6	22·4	23·0	22·6	21·3	1886–87.
	23·0	24·2	24·3	24·2	24·4	25·0	24·8	24·0	23·6	23·9	23·4	23·1	24·0	1887–88.
	23·5	23·5	23·2	22·9	23·0	22·8	23·2	23·4	23·0	22·2	21·7	21·3	22·8	1888–89.
	21·2	20·3	18·7	18·0	20·1	23 6	22 9	22·7	22·4	22·4	22·2	22·0	21·4	1889–90.
	19·8	19·5	19·3	19·5	20·5	21·8	22·3	21·8	21·8	21·2	21·0	20·7	20·8	Average.
	21·9	21·2	21·1	21·8	21·9	21·8	20·8	20·5	19·5	19·3	19·6	19·0	20 7	1890–91.
	18·6	18·2	18·1	18·0	18·3	17·3	15 4	15·0	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·4	16·7	1891–92.
	15·4	15·6	15·8	16 8	18·8	19·1	18·7	18·1	18·0	18·0	17·9	17·6	17·5	1892–93.
	17·8	17·9	17·8	18·0	19·1	19·4	19·9	20·0	..	..	..	..	18·7	1893–94.

*For the ten years ending June 1890.

Prices of food-grains, etc.—*cont.*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the district.

Grain. (1)	Coondapoor. (2)	Udipi. (3)	Karkal. (4)	Mudabidri. (5)	Mangalore. (6)	Bantwal. (7)	Beltangadi. (8)	Puttur. (9)	Kasaragod. (10)	Hosdrug. (11)	Year (July to June). (12)
Rice, 2nd sort.	14 5	15·0	14·7	..	13·6	13·9	14·6	13·8	..	11·2	1874–75.
	14·2	14·4	14·8	..	13·5	13·7	14·6	14·0	..	11·2	1875–76.
	11·8	11·2	11·9	..	10 1	10·3	10·5	10·2	10·3	9·9	1876–77.
	9·8	9·6	9·7	..	9·0	9·4	9·4	9·2	..	..	1877–78.
	10·5	10·4	10·9	..	9·7	10·2	10·9	10·5	..	..	1878–79.
	11·3	12·1	12·7	..	11·1	11·7	12·9	12·3	..	8·8	1879–80.
	13·8	14·9	15·4	..	13·5	14·2	15·7	14·6	..	8·8	1880–81.
	15·8	16·6	18·0	..	14·7	15·6	17·7	16·6	..	..	1881–82.
	15·4	14·8	16·1	..	12·6	14·2	15·5	14·5	..	11·8	1882–83.
	14·3	14·2	14·7	..	13·3	14·3	14·9	14·3	..	..	1883–84.
	14·8	14·7	15·3	..	13·7	14·2	14·8	14 1	..	..	1884–85.
	15·4	14·9	14·9	..	13·8	14·2	14·8	14·3	13·8	12·8	1885–86.
	16·1	15·2	15·8	..	15·6	15·7	16·3	15·9	13·9	13·5	1886 87.
	15·9	16·0	16·0	..	15·6	16·1	16 4	16·1	14·0	13·5	1887–88.
	15·4	14·4	14·9	..	14·2	14·7	15·5	14·9	13·0	12·0	1888–89.
	13·4	14·5	13·8	..	12·6	12·8	13·8	13·6	12·5	11·1	1889–90.
	14·7	15·6	14·1	..	13·0	13·2	13·9	13·8	11·7	11·2	1890–91.
	12·5	12·8	12·0	..	11·4	11·6	12·0	12·0	11·3	10·5	1891–92.
	13·2	13·8	12·6	..	11·7	11·7	12·0	12·6	11·4	10·6	1892–93.
	12·1	13·3	13·1	..	11·9	12·3	12·4	13·1	11·3	11·0	1893–94.
	13·3	14·2	13·5	..	12·8	12·5	13·2	13·3	11·7	11·7	1894–95.
	15·0	15·0	14·1	..	13·4	13·1	13·7	13·5	12·1	11·7	1895–96.
	12·3	12·3	12·8	..	11·5	11·7	12·6	12·6	11·5	11.4	1896–97.
	10·2	10·2	10·4	..	9·7	10·1	10·7	10·7	9·7	9·2	1897–98.
	12·7	12·8	13·1	..	12 3	12·6	12·8	12·6	10·9	10·6	1898–99.
	10·9	11·0	11·2	..	10·1	10·6	11·3	10·7	9·5	9·6	1899–00.
	10·8	11·1	11·5	..	10 5	10·6	10·8	11·0	11·1	10·3	1900–01.
	12·3	12·6	12·4	..	11·5	11·7	12·2	12·2	11·1	10·7	Average.
	13·7	13·1	13·2	..	11·6	12·5	12·8	13·5	12·5	11·8	1901–02.
	14·6	13·5	14·0	..	12·8	14·0	13·7	13·5	11 8	11·3	1902–03.
	12·7	12 3	12·9	..	11·6	12·4	12·8	12·5	10·6	10·6	1903–04.
	12·5	13 8	12·9	..	11·8	12·1	12·4	12 9	11·4	11·2	1904–05.
	11·6	11·2	11·3	..	10 6	10·7	10·8	11·0	10·2	9·3	1905–06.
	10·3	9·2	9 2	..	9·0	9·4	10·0	9·6	9·1	8·3	1906–07.
	9·8	8·9	9·1	..	8 5	8·7	8·9	9·0	8·5	8·6	1907–08.
	8·7	8·2	8·9	..	7·9	8·3	8·4	8·7	8·1	8·2	1908–09.
	9·9	10·4	10·6	..	9·4	10·1	10·0	10·0	9·6	9 3	1909–10.
	10·7	11 1	11 2	11·1	9·5	10·7	10·9	10·3	9 8	9·7	1910–11.
	11·4	11·1	11·3	11·1	10 3	10 8	11·1	11·0	10·2	9·8	Average.
	9·4	9·5	9·6	9·4	8·5	..	9·8	9·2	9·0	8·5	1911–12.
	8·1	8·4	8·5	8·2	7·6	..	9·3	8 3	8·3	7·3	1912–13.
	8·8	9 1	9·1	8·5	8·3	..	8·6	8·8	8·4	8·0	1913–14.
	9·3	9·2	9·5	8 7	7·9	..	9·2	8·7	8·2	7·9	1914–15.
	8 6	8·4	8·6	8·3	7 7	..	8·9	8·5	8·3	7·7	1915–16.
	7·4	7·6	7·9	7 4	7·2	..	8·3	7·5	7·1	7·0	1916–17.
	7·5	7·5	7·0	7·5	7·3	..	8·1	7·6	7·3	6·8	1917–18.
	5·9	6·2	6·6	..	6·1	6·3	7·1	6·8	6·0	6·2	1918–19.
	4·8	4·9	5·0	..	4·2	4·5	5·0	4·6	4·2	4·5	1919–20.
	6·7	6·5	6·5	..	5·9	6·1	6·6	6·5	6·2	5·6	1920–21.
	7·7	7·7	7·8	8·3	7·1	5·6	8·1	7·7	7·3	7·0	Average.
Ragi	22·4	18·1	20·6	..	23·6	22·4	21·2	24·8	20·5	23·3	1874–75.
	18·5	16·3	16·9	..	19·7	17·6	17·8	21·2	19·3	24·0	1875–76.
	18·7	11·8	12·5	..	13·2	12·0	13·5	21·1	13·2	..	1876–77.
	8·5	10·2	10·7	..	11·2	10·1	..	..	11·7	15·7	1877–78.
	11·3	12·6	12·0	..	12·9	12·5	..	14·1	12·7	..	1878–79.
	15·1	15 5	16·0	..	15·1	14·7	13·5	14·9	13·8	12·2	1879–80.
	20·7	22·1	19·4	..	17·6	17·2	16·0	17·0	16·9	19·2	1880–81.
	21·4	21·0	21·4	..	21·0	20·8	17·1	20·7	21·0	24·5	1881–82.
	21·6	17·8	18·8	..	19·3	19·2	16·2	18·2	20·3	21·8	1882–83.
	19·1	17·3	19.0	..	21·1	20·9	18·3	20·0	19·1	21·4	1883–84.
	19·5	18·3	20·9	..	21·7	21·4	18·2	21·1	20·3	22·5	1884–85.
	20·8	17·2	19·3	..	19.7	21·3	18·1	19 6	20·6	23·5	1885–86.
	23·3	19·4	23·2	..	20·9	21·2	19·1	21·9	19·3	23·8	1886–87.
	24·7	21·8	25·4	..	23·9	25·9	21·8	24·0	23·3	25·1	1887–88.
	24·7	21·4	24 4	..	22·3	23·2	21·8	21·8	22·2	23·3	1888–89.
	21·2	19·4	21·3	..	21·5	22·7	20·7	21·6	20·7	22·8	1889–90.
	21·3	19·8	20·6	..	20·4	20·9	20·1	21·3	19·8	22·0	1890–91.
	16·9	16·1	16·4	..	16·9	16·7	15·7	17·1	17·0	17·5	1891–92.
	17·2	15·7	17·5	..	18·3	18 5	15·7	19·3	17·3	17·9	1892–93.
	17·9	17·4	20·1	..	19·3	19·8	17·7	19·1	19·2	18·9	1893–94.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of famine—*Nil.*

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of famine—*cont.*

Telephone message

To

The Supdt. Govt. Press

Ref: your memo No 4435 dated 19.9.23 and B.P No 60 Press dated 15.8.23

Please state why you have sent 31 copies of the statistical Atlas of S. Kanara to the Board. Only 6 copies are due to the Board

ok 21.9.23

Asst Secretary

21.9.23

21.9.23

Please remind

J.M reminded SV 24.9.23

J.M advised SV 22.9.23

24.9.23

C. F. No. 305 (*d*)—54,764—3-9-15

CERTIFICATE to accompany an application for the refund of, or for the renewal of, the value of Court-fee stamps affixed in excess of legal requirements (G.O. No. 3754. Separate Revenue, dated 23rd December 1914).

No.

$\frac{\text{OFFICE}}{\text{COURT}}$ OF THE

Dated 191

CERTIFICATE.

Certified that stamp (s) of the value of

affixed to the petition in $\frac{\text{Petition}}{\text{Case}}$
Suit

of 191 , on the file of this $\frac{\text{Office}}{\text{Court}}$ by

$\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ in excess of legal requirements and $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$

been unnecessarily affixed.

Head of office.
Judge.
Magistrate.

C.F. 271.

OFFICE OF THE Board, L. R & Sett

Dated 24.8.23 ~~191~~

_____ Hours _____ Minutes.

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From The Supdt Govt Press
Mint Buildings

To The Asstt. Secy Bd: Sett

Ref your T.m of 22.9.23

Ref your T.m of 22-9-23

The remaining 25 Copies of the Statistical Atlas of South Kanara may kindly be sent to the Collr of S. Kanara

SV
24.8.23